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# ***JPRS Report***

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## **East Asia**

***Korea***

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Effective 1 June 1987 JPRS reports will have a new cover design and color, and some reports will have a different title and format. Some of the color changes may be implemented earlier if existing supplies of stock are depleted.

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3 JUNE 1987

## EAST ASIA

### KOREA

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INTER-KOREAN

KYE UNG-TAE ON REUNIFICATION PRINCIPLES

SK080340 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2300 GMT 2 May 87

[Speech by Kye Ung-tae, alternate member of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau and secretary of the party Central Committee, at a Pyongyang City report meeting held on 2 May at the Central Workers House in Pyongyang to mark the 15th anniversary of the publication of Kim Il-song's historic work: "On the Three Principles of National Reunification"--read by announcer]

[Text] Amid the solemn circumstances in which all working people in the northern half of the republic are unanimously turning out to successfully implement the Third 7-Year Plan, which is of weighty significance in the struggle for the complete victory of socialism, upholding the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's historic policy speech at the First Session of the Eighth SPA, and in which the South Korean people and overseas compatriots are vigorously waging the struggle for independence, democracy, reunification, today, we significantly celebrate the 15th anniversary of the publication of the respected and beloved leader's historic work, "On the Three Principles of National Reunification."

Fifteen years ago, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song published the historic work "On the Three Principles of National Reunification," which declared the three principles of national reunification--independence, great national unity, and peaceful reunification--by embodying the unanimous desire of all brethren for reunification and our party's policy of independent and peaceful reunification in conformity with the demands of the new situation and which elucidated the policy of North-South collaboration.

This historic work published by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song was published at a time when confrontation between the anti-imperialist and peace-loving forces and the imperialist forces of aggression in the international arena was turned more favorably for the anti-imperialist peace-loving forces and when the spirit of national reunification grew stronger than ever before in South Korea.

Firmly grasping the rapidly changing international and external situations with his extraordinary wisdom and insight and to favorably utilize this for our revolution, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, in his historic speech on 6 August 1971, not only elucidated the revolutionary anti-imperialist and



anti-U.S. strategy, but also clarified the policy of broad North-South negotiations for the promotion of the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

With this as the occasion, for the first time in 26 years since the division of the country, the door of North-South dialogue was opened, though it was in the form of Red Cross preliminary talks.

The great leader, who had opened an epochal aspect for North-South dialogue, attained the brilliant success of realizing high-level North-South political talks separated from the Red Cross preliminary talks by wisely leading the negotiations of deriving political talks from the Red Cross preliminary talks.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, by brilliantly embodying the immortal chuche idea in resolving the question of reunification, elucidated the historic three principles of national reunification and the realization of North-South collaboration at meetings when he received members of the South Korean delegations who visited Pyongyang on 3 May and 3 November of 1972. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song elucidated, first of all, the three principles of national reunification--independence, great national unity, and peaceful reunification--as the basic principles of national reunification.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: I think that the problem of reunification in our country should be resolved, without fail, without foreign interference and independently and under the principles of achieving great national unity and peacefully.

First, national reunification should be achieved independently without relying on foreign forces and without foreign interference. The reunification question of Korea is completely an internal affair of our country. Therefore, relying on foreign forces cannot resolve our reunification problem.

Second, national reunification should be achieved under the principle of great national reunification, transcending the differences in ideologies, ideals, and systems. As there exist different ideologies and social systems in the North and South, one side should not force its ideology and social system upon the other side.

We will not force the socialist system or communist ideology upon South Korea. The South Korean authorities, too, should not force anticommunism upon us on the excuse that they seek national reunification by winning victory over communism or through anticommunism.

The North and South should renounce their hostile policies hindering national unity, should make mutual efforts to find common grounds, and should achieve collaboration in many fields.

Third, national reunification should be achieved peacefully, not through the use of force of arms. To achieve the country's reunification peacefully, the armies and forces of arms should be reduced and military confrontation should be removed.

In his historic work, the great leader also elucidated the need to realize North-South collaboration. Only when the North and South achieve collaboration can severed national ties be linked, national unity be achieved, and, thus, national reunification be achieved. When the North and South properly achieve economic collaboration, they can rapidly develop the economy of the nation, build our country into a rich country, and improve the people's living.

In the cultural field, too, only when the North and South achieve collaboration can the inherent national character of the Korean nation as a single nation be preserved and our national culture be developed in a unified manner.

The North and South should achieve collaboration in the political field, too. In order for the North and South to achieve unity and collaboration, they should not slander and defame each other and the anticommunist propaganda and policy should be renounced in South Korea.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's historic work, "On the Three Principles of National Reunification," is a historic document which elucidates the only correct way for resolving the reunification problem of our country in conformity with the aspiration and demands of our nation by embodying the immortal *chuche* idea.

With the great leader's publication of the historic work, our people have come to possess not only the common struggle program of the nation to which our people should firmly adhere in resolving our reunification problem but also a powerful weapon which can successfully smash the maneuvers of splittists at home and abroad to fabricate two Koreas.

With the publication to the world of the North-South joint statement which has elucidated the three principles of national reunification and the policy of North-South collaboration propounded by the great leader, we have vigorously demonstrated before the people of the world the Korean nation's wisdom and unity and have shown to them the firm national will to resolve the country's reunification by the Korean people's own efforts.

The three principles of national reunification and the policy of North-South collaboration, which are of weighty significance in the history of our people's struggle for national reunification, is a great reunification program which can be propounded only by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song who has brilliantly pioneered the nation's destiny of misfortune by creating and embodying the *chuche* idea, the revolutionary ideology of our times.

At this significant meeting celebrating the 15th anniversary of the publication of the great leader's immortal classic work, "On the Three Principles of National Reunification," I respectfully extend utmost glory and warmest gratitude to the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the sun of the nation and lodestar of national reunification, who has brilliantly illuminated the road of reunification and national salvation and the road

of national prosperity before our nation and who has led our nation to the single path of victory and glory, together with our single heart of loyalty.

During the past 15 years since the publication of the great leader's historic work, our party and the government of the republic have made active efforts to realize the ideology elucidated in the leader's work under the wise leadership of the respected and beloved leader.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has wisely led the struggle to achieve the three principles of national reunification which have been declared as the common reunification program of the nation. This has been clearly proven by the realistic, fair, and aboveboard proposals put forward by our side in dialogues with the South Korean authorities.

Our side has repeatedly put forward a number of reasonable and realistic proposals for the promotion of the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, including the proposal for removing the military confrontation between the North and South to eliminate the root source of the protracted misunderstanding and distrust between the North and South, to improve relations between the North and South, and to provide a prerequisite favorable for peaceful reunification; the proposal for realizing multilateral collaboration and exchange between the North and South in the political, military, diplomatic, economic, and cultural fields; the proposal for convening a political consultative conference in which representatives from political parties and public organizations and personages of all strata in the North and South participate; and the proposal for founding a confederal system between the North and South.

However, flagrantly trampling underfoot the three principles of national reunification which was declared and sworn before the entire nation through the North-South joint statement, the South Korean side has unscrupulously dashed toward the road of betrayal, claiming from the outset that the three principles are nothing but a piece of paper that no one can believe.

While agreeing to the principle of resolving the internal affairs of the nation independently without relying on and without receiving interference of foreign forces on the one hand, the persons in authority of South Korea, on the other hand, begged for the occupation of South Korea by the U.S. imperialist aggression forces, babbling that the UN forces are not foreign forces. While agreeing to the principle of achieving great national unity, transcending the differences in ideologies, ideals, and systems, they have never renounced their policy of anticommunist confrontation and have wantonly perpetrated vicious slandering and defamation against us. Thus, they have tenaciously inspired antagonistic feelings against the northern half of the republic among the people. Furthermore, while agreeing to the principle of resolving the reunification problem peacefully without resorting to the use of arms against the other side, the persons in authority of South Korea have adhered to the policy of war, clamoring about cultivation of forces.

The South Korean forces, who had perpetrated all sorts of treacherous and treasonous acts and tenaciously sought the policy of anticommunism, fascism,

and war behind the screen of dialogue, openly laid bare to the world their line of national division by announcing in June 1973 the so-called 23 June special statement, the main content of which was simultaneous entry of the North and South into the United Nations.

On 23 June [1973], sagaciously discerning the seriousness of the contemporary situation the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song advanced the 5-point policy of national reunification as an epochal national salvation measure to rescue the country and the nation from the crisis of permanent division and to promote the national reunification cause with the nation's independent strength.

The 5-point policy of national reunification is a positive step to expedite the independent and peaceful reunification of the country according to the three principles of national reunification. It dealt great blows to splittists at home and abroad, and the so-called special statement of the South Korean puppet encountered big blows as soon as it was made public.

Following this, we did not stop our efforts for dialogue and reunification. Even when a political confusion was created in South Korea and a regime was changed there, we showed our sincerity and magnanimity of proposing for opening the door of national reunification through collaboration and unity.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's proposal for founding a confederal state, the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo, and his elucidation of the 10-point policy of the confederal state in October 1980 were another clear expression of our sincere efforts to resolve the reunification problem of the country based on the three principles of national reunification.

The proposal for founding the confederal state and the 10-point policy of the confederal state advanced by the respected and beloved leader elucidate the most correct path toward resolving the reunification problem of the country independently, peacefully, and with the united strength of the nation. At the same time, the proposal for founding the confederal state and the 10-point policy of the confederal state advanced by the leader enjoyed active support and sympathy among not only all of the Korean people but also the progressive people of the world because they are just, unique, fair, and aboveboard.

However, our people's struggle for national reunification had to face trials, grave obstacles, and difficulties. Based on the contemporary acute situation created in the country and his historic summation of the struggle for national reunification, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song propounded strategic policies to provide a prerequisite and atmosphere for the independent and peaceful reunification and wisely led the struggle for their realization.

Under the initiative of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, we proposed holding tripartite talks among us, the United States, and South Korea in early 1984. With the sending of our relief goods to the South Korean flood victims as an occasion, we initiated multilateral North-South dialogue and arranged a plaza of broad contact and dialogue between the North and South.

Last year, too, we advanced the proposal for taking measures to stop military exercises and for holding talks of military authorities and the proposal for establishing a nuclear-free peace zone on the Korean peninsula. At the same time, we took an important step of transferring more than 150,000 troops of the People's Army into peaceful construction projects despite the tense situation.

However, the United States and the South Korean rulers have continuously sought the line of confrontation and war, while rejecting our repeated efforts for peace. Thus, they have advanced along the road of aggravating tension.

Under such a situation, at the First Session of the Eighth SPA last year the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song put forward a new proposal for holding high-level North-South political and military talks.

For the realization of the proposal for holding high-level North-South political and military talks put forward by the great leader, this year we sent letters, which contained detailed contents of the proposal, to the South Korean side on many occasions and repeatedly urged them to show positive response to our proposal.

However, having opposed all proposals we have put forward, the persons in authority in South Korea have gone so far as to reject the premiers talks they themselves proposed by coming up with a proposal for holding talks on water resources between the North and South and for resuming the existing dialogue as a precondition for the premiers talks.

All facts vividly show that although the South Korean puppet clique is noisily clamoring about dialogue, peace, and reunification, they are, in fact, seeking confrontation, not dialogue; war, not peace; and permanent division, not reunification.

During the past 15 years since the publication of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's historic work, "On the Three Principles of National Reunification," the whole course of dialogue between the North and South was a confrontation between the line of independence and the line relying on foreign forces, a confrontation between the line of unity and the line of confrontation, a confrontation between the line of peace and the line of war, and, in a nutshell, a confrontation between the line of reunification and the line of division.

The Chon Tu-hwan clique's refusal of all North-South dialogues today means that it is seeking confrontation, war, and division, not detente, peace, and reunification, in our country.

The Chon Tu-hwan clique is more frantically kicking off the maneuvers to provoke a nuclear war in our country under the active manipulation of the U.S. imperialists. Furthermore, the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan ring have constantly perpetrated espionage and destruction acts against the northern half of our republic, thus inspiring antagonism and confrontation between the North and South and aggravating the situation with each passing day.

As shown by the espionage act perpetrated by the South Korean boat Tongjin No 27 which has been placed under the control of a KPA naval patrol boat after illegally infiltrating deep into the territorial waters on the West Sea of the northern part of the republic, the Chon Tu-hwan ring not only has deliberately provoked our republic by going so far as to use a fishing boat, but has also committed espionage activities against us without hesitation.

The Chon Tu-hwan clique has more unscrupulously perpetrated the maneuvers for long-term office by further suppressing the South Korean people. The Chon Tu-hwan clique, which has tried to split the opposition party and the democratic forces by blocking their movement for a constitutional revision which calls for a direct presidential election system under the deceptive slogan of a so-called constitutional revision by consensus and compromise while rejecting the strong demands of the South Korean people, recently declared in a so-called special statement that it would transfer the government under the current fascist constitution. Thus, it has openly laid bare its wicked scheme to prolong the present fascist and dictatorial system. In particular, openly clamoring recently that once the international 1988 Olympics have been hosted, favorable circumstances for simultaneous entry into the United Nations and cross-recognition would be created, the Chon Tu-hwan clique has openly perpetrated the maneuvers for cross-recognition and simultaneous entry into the United Nations while turning a deaf ear to the proposals for North-South dialogue and for North-South cohosting of the Olympics.

I resolutely condemn, in the name of all Korean people, the South Korean fascist clique which has advanced along the antinational, antipeace, and antireunification road by trampling underfoot the three principles of independence, great national unity, and peaceful reunification while relying on foreign forces and seeking war, anticommunist, fascism, two Koreas.

Putting an end to the division of the nation which has continued for more than 40 years and reunifying the country is an urgent task that our people should not delay any longer. Our country should be reunified under the three principles of national reunification--independence, great national unity, and peaceful reunification.

To achieve national reunification, we should make the U.S. imperialist aggression forces withdraw from South Korea and put an end to the U.S. interference in the internal affairs of our country by embodying the principle of independence. At the same time, independence should be realized in the South Korean society.

The South Korean people should more vigorously struggle to make the U.S. imperialist aggression forces withdraw from South Korea and to make the South Korean society independent by lifting higher the anti-U.S. banner for independence.

The United States should renounce its foolish delusion of trying to hold on to South Korea as its permanent colony and should return to its den, taking

along its armed forces of aggression at the earliest possible date before it is disgracefully kicked out by the anti-U.S. resistance of the South Korean people.

To achieve national reunification, national harmony and unity should be achieved in accordance with the principle of great national unity, and democratization should be achieved in the South Korean society.

The South Korean people should smash the reactionary rulers' anticommunist commotions and should struggle to achieve national unity, transcending the differences in ideologies, ideals, and systems. They should decisively smash the Chon Tu-hwan clique's maneuvers for long-term office and should gallantly struggle to establish a genuine democratic regime.

Traitor Chon Tu-hwan should renounce his brigandish ambition for long-term office and step down from power without delay if he does not want to meet the same miserable doom as the previous dictators.

To achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, the tension prevailing in our country should be alleviated and peace should be preserved there under the principle of peaceful reunification. To completely ensure peace in our country, tripartite talks among us, the United States, and South Korea should be held, a peace agreement should be concluded between us and the United States, and a declaration of nonaggression should be adopted between us and South Korea.

All people in the North and South should consistently wage the antiwar and antinuclear struggle to make the Korean peninsula a nuclear-free peace zone.

High-level North-South political and military talks proposed to remove the acute political and military confrontation prevailing in our country have not been realized because of the South Korean puppet clique's stand of rejecting dialogue this time. However, our door of dialogue for detente and peace is always open. Dialogue is important, and we want detente. However, we do not want to beg for dialogue and detente.

The South Korean rulers should clearly know that they will assume total responsibility for all consequences which will result from their anti-national acts of ignoring our sincere and magnanimous efforts for dialogue and detente and advancing along the road of confrontation and war.

The way to most rapidly reunify the divided fatherland with certainty under the three principles of national reunification, the common reunification program of the nation, is to realize the proposal for founding a confederal state, the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo.

To achieve the country's reunification by founding a confederal state, all Korean compatriots in the North, South, and overseas should firmly unite under the banner of national reunification, transcending the differences in ideologies, systems, political parties, and political views.

The people in the northern half of the republic are faced with a heavy but honorable task in the nationwide struggle to promote the cause of national reunification. We should actively accelerate the cause of modeling the whole society on the chuche idea by more vigorously carrying out the three revolutions--ideological, technological, and cultural--holding the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in high esteem and following the tested leadership of the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il.

All working people should effect new upsurges in the implementation of the Third 7-Year Plan to expedite the complete victory of socialism by following the great leader's historic policy speech at the First Session of the Eighth SPA. We should always enhance our vigilance against the maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique to divide the nation permanently and their new war provocation maneuvers and should revolutionarily work and live in a strained and mobilized posture.

Only victory and glory will be on the future road of our people who are vigorously struggling for the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland upholding the three principles of national reunification--the common reunification program of the nation--elucidated by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

Let us all more vigorously struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland and for the final completion of the chuche-oriented revolutionary cause by advancing along the single road of revolution indicated by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the glorious party.

/6091

CSO: 4110/143



INTER-KOREAN

DPRK: COMMENTARY DENOUNCES SOUTH RED CROSS APPEAL

SK110432 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1150 GMT 7 May 87

[Commentary by station commentator Cho Tong-ik: "An Unreasonable Demand Should Not Be Made"]

[Text] The South Korean puppets have behaved impolitely, picking a quarrel with us in connection with the issue of the South Korean spy boat "Tongjin No 27." In a telephone message sent to us on 2 May, the South Korean Red Cross obstinately babbled about repatriation, saying that the boat "Tongjin" was kidnapped while carrying out fishing operations on the open sea and that the announcement that two crew members of the boat "Tongjin" had carried out espionage activities was not conceivable. In addition, sending a message to the International Red Cross and preposterously sticking to its claim, the South Korean Red Cross asked the International Red Cross to exert efforts.

We cannot describe such an act, which must have been committed under the instigation of the puppet authorities, as something other than brazen. It is natural for the DPRK Red Cross Central Committee to denounce on 7 May, through the statement of its spokesman, the South Korean Red Cross for positively joining in the act of aggravating relations between the North and South by serving as a marionette for the authorities, an antinational and treacherous fascist clique.

As has been clarified as a result of an investigation by our relevant agency, the South Korean boat "Tongjin No 27" is a spy boat that carried out espionage activities against the northern half of the republic. This was confessed in detail by chief fisherman Choe Chong-sok, and skipper Kim Sun-kun. They were the spies of the puppet Agency for National Security Planning. While deliberately sailing the boat in conspiracy with each other deep into our territorial waters at the spot 22.2 miles northwest of Changsangkot on the West Sea, they detected the activities of the naval warships and patrol boats of the People's Army. After being placed under our control, they strove to collect as much intelligence as possible by telling a lie that they were in distress because their radio was out of order and because of storms and by misusing our goodwill hospitality. This is the truth.

Nevertheless, by denying facts confessed by those concerned who carried out espionage activities, they have groundlessly picked a quarrel with us, saying

that the crew members were kidnapped on the open sea and that the announcement on espionage activities was a lie. This is an intolerable and outrageous challenge. This is a brazen act that could only be committed by the puppets, who are accustomed to insisting that black is white and to groundlessly denying crimes that have already been exposed.

If the puppets have a bit of conscience, they should apologize for carrying out espionage activities by illegally infiltrating a civilian fishing boat deep into our territorial waters, not satisfied with committing provocative and hostile acts by ignoring our repeated peace proposal for alleviating tension in the country and for improving relations between the North and South. Instead, they have raised an anticommunist and conspiratorial commotion by picking a quarrel with us like a thief who cries: Stop thief! This shows that the South Korean puppets have no intention of stopping espionage and provocative acts against us and that they are trying to seek enmity, confrontation, and war.

We are compelled to refer to the South Korean Red Cross' act of serving as the spokesman of the puppet authorities, who have sought confrontation and war. In dealing with the issue of the spy boat "Tongjin," the South Korean Red Cross has openly patronized the authorities' act of espionage and has served as a trumpeter for an anticommunist intrigue. This is a disgraceful and sordid act that has nothing to do with the original position of the Red Cross.

In a telephone message, they babbled about the humanitarian spirit of the Red Cross and about love for fellow countrymen. We would like to ask: Is this to patronize espionage activities and to harbor sentiments of enmity against the fellow countrymen?

Not satisfied with keeping in tune with antinational maneuvers to negate dialogue under the instruction of the authorities, the South Korean Red Cross has denied and patronized the espionage activities that have been brought to light. Thus, it has revealed itself as being degraded into a government-patronized organization for the authorities. A criminal's act of making an unreasonable demand by picking a quarrel with its counterpart will only evoke derision and contempt from the people of the world. Instead of uselessly clinging to a commotion, the puppets should frankly admit their crimes and apologize for their errors.

/6091

CSO: 4110/143

INTER-KOREAN

CPRF DENOUNCES SOUTH'S MILITARY EXERCISES

SK081032 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1020 GMT 8 May 87

[Text] Pyongyang May 8 (KCNA)--The Secretariat of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland Thursday published its information No. 391 denouncing the South Korean puppet clique which, engineered by the U.S. imperialists, have started massive manoeuvres code-named "Piho 87" and "Myolgong 87" all over Kyonggi Province and South Korean Kangwon Province near the military demarcation line.

This war clamour involving huge regular and civilian armed forces such as the South Korean puppet army and police, the "Homeland Defence Reserve Forces" and the "Civilian Defence Corps," notes the information, coincides with the terrific outcries over fictitious "invasion from the North" raised by them these days, spreading such fictions as someone's "obstruction to Olympics," "infiltration under cover of thick foliage."

In the large-scale provocative military exercises against the North, the puppets are motivated by the foolish intention to break the spirit of anti-U.S. and anti-fascist struggle for democracy which is daily growing and the South Korean people of broader strata following the "April 13 coup for defense of the constitution" staged by the traitor Chon Tu-hwan and divert elsewhere their attention the information says, and stresses:

Turning down our lenient proposals for dialogue, the South Korean puppet clique are raising another large-scale war clamour against the North when the aggressive "Team Spirit 87" joint manoeuvres have not yet ended. They cannot evade the responsibility for blocking the road of dialogue and detente, aggravating North-South relations and rendering the situation on the Korean Peninsula more strained.

/6091

CSO: 4100/187

## OLYMPICS

### KCNA RIDICULES CRITICISM OF KIM YONG-SAM OLYMPICS REMARKS

SK061115 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1050 GMT 6 May 87

[Text] Pyongyang May 6 (KCNA)--The South Korean puppet sports minister, angry with the statement of Kim Yong-sam, president of the Reunification Democratic Party (RDP), comparing the scheduled Seoul Olympics with the Berlin Olympics under Nazism more than 50 years ago, volubly talked about something like "insult" and "wild words", at a press conference on May 4, according to a report.

This is, certainly, a writhe of the man whose sore place was touched.

It is all the more ridiculous that the "minister", accusing the RDP president of statement, tried to make it appear as if it was the first argument against the '88 Olympics. This is only too shameful a jargon.

If he had been a deaf case, he might not have heard South Korean students and people denouncing the '88 Olympics as "Olympics for splittist purpose," "Olympics for dictatorship" and "Olympics trampling upon the people's right to existence."

Voices against the '88 Olympics have been ringing out without a break in South Korea since the puppets proposed to host the Olympics.

It is not the first time Kim Yong-sam said so. Already in 1985 he predicted "the situation of human rights in South Korea would foil the Seoul Olympics." Even the former "minister of the Reunification Board" of South Korea deplored: "It is doubtful that those countries concerned about security would send their sports teams even if the games were held in such an unstable place where a war might break out any time."

The puppet sports minister gave an evasive answer in disregard of such reality only to invite public ridicule.

The fascist clique should be clearly mindful that the South Korean people would allow no Olympics aimed at permanent national division.

/6091

CSO: 4100/187

## OLYMPICS

### SOUTH MINISTER ASSAILS KIM YONG-SAM REMARKS ON OLYMPICS

SK070200 (Clandestine) Voice of National Salvation in Korean to South Korea  
0300 GMT 6 May 87

[Text] In a press conference held on 4 May, Sports Minister Yi Se-ki incoherently babbled that it was a matter of grave concern that an opposition politician tried to put to bad use for political reason the Seoul Olympics by linking them to issues concerning the regime.

On 1 May, Kim Yong-sam, in his speech at the inaugural meeting of the Reunification Democratic Party after he was elected the party's president, said that if the government proceeds with the Seoul Olympics in a forcible manner through the use of government power, the Olympics in Seoul will be a carbon copy of the Berlin Olympics held in 1936 under Nazi rule and he demanded that a democratic constitution be established before the Olympics.

It is none other than the Chon Tu-hwan group that tries to use the Olympics as a means to dodge a crisis facing its regime and to remain in power indefinitely.

In an attempt to realize such a political end, the Chon Tu-hwan group forcibly demolished dwellings of those people with lower income and drove them out into the rural community, mobilized youths, students, and residents in preparations for the hosting of the Olympics, and extorted money from the people under the pretext of donations for the Olympics.

It is also the Chon Tu-hwan group that is now devoted to black propaganda that virtually every country in the world, including those in the East European bloc, is certain to participate in the Seoul Olympics.

It is nothing but an act of a thief who calls others thieves for the Chon Tu-hwan ring, which has done all sorts of filthy schemes, including the ban on constitutional revision debate, in order to successfully host the Olympics on which it stakes its survival, to accuse somebody else of trying to link the Olympics with political affairs.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring should cease committing acts of putting the Olympics to bad use for impure political ends and, before hosting the Olympics, revise the Constitution into a democratic one after revoking the so-called 13 April important decision, as unanimously demanded by the entire population.

/6091

CSO: 4110/142

## OLYMPICS

### VNS DEMANDS COHOSTING OF 1988 OLYMPICS

SK110337 (Clandestine) Voice of National Salvation in Korean to South Korea  
1200 GMT 8 May 87

[Dialogue between unidentified announcer and Kim Chol-min in the feature program "Reunification Plaza": "The 24th Olympiad Should Be Cohosted by the North and South"]

[Text] [Announcer] As is widely known, the North proposed the cohosting of the 1988 Olympics by the North and South and has made every effort possible to this end.

However, the unfair treatment of the proposal by the persons in authority in South Korea has prevented the two sides from making any great progress in the discussion of basic issues concerning the proposal.

In this hour, I would like to reassess the justness of the North's proposal for the cohosting of the Olympics. What do you think?

[Kim Chol-min] Cohosting the 1988 Olympics by the North and South of Korea is indeed a desirable thing for our nation. In this regard, President Kim Il-song, the outstanding leader [yongsu] of our people, said in an interview with the president of the Cuban news agency PRENSA LATINA last February: We have already proposed the cohosting of the 24th Olympiad by the North and South of Korea to rescue the Olympic movement from a crisis of division, guarantee a successful staging of the upcoming Olympics, and create an environment favorable to realizing the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

As is clearly stated in President Kim Il-song's thesis as such, the cohosting of the 24th Olympiad is indeed indispensable for rescuing the Olympic movement from a crisis of division and for a successful holding of the 1988 Olympics.

As you may know well, the Olympics are an international sporting event which assumes as its noble mission the promotion of (?understanding), harmony, friendship, and unity among the popular masses and the achievement of peace and progress for them through sports.

Such being the case, the Olympics should not be allowed to be tainted by politics nor should politics be allowed to interfere in them. Therefore, all problems such as choosing the venue for the Olympiad and organizing and running the sporting events should be done according to the noble Olympic ideals.

[Announcer] Now, I believe that the choice of venue is particularly important in holding the Olympics according to its noble ideals.

[Kim] Yes, I believe it is important in correctly choosing the venue. It is because the choice of venue is the area in which politics can easily and heavily interfere in when it comes to organizing and running the Olympics.

This being the case, the venue for the Olympics should be chosen among areas where national stability is well maintained and civil rights are guaranteed at the highest level.

What must be especially taken into consideration in choosing the venue for the Olympics is that the choice of venue in areas of a divided country in which one side is preparing for war against the other and in countries which still remain colonies of other countries will inevitably invite political intervention and lead to troubles of various descriptions. Therefore, under no circumstances should such countries be chosen as a venue for the Olympiad.

[Announcer] However, Seoul has now been chosen as the venue for the next Olympics. This has been a wrong choice from the beginning.

[Kim] You are right. As is known, South Korea is a colony and military base of the United States where war exercises are daily conducted. It is also a land barren of human rights where fascist dictatorship has the stage to itself. Therefore, South Korea is not a proper place for the Olympics.

This is why many countries such as Cuba and sports personnel in those countries said that they would give up the idea of participating in the Seoul Olympics if the North's cohosting proposal is not realized.

If this happens, the Seoul Olympics, if they are held as scheduled, will lose its luster as an international sporting festival and will be recorded as an Olympiad in name only instead.

[Announcer] Are you then implying that the cohosting of the Olympics is a desirable thing to rescue the Olympic movement from a crisis of division and turn the Seoul Olympics in 1988 into a successful sports event?

[Kim] Of course, that is what I am saying.

[Announcer] Now, it is my belief that the cohosting of the 1988 Olympics by the North and South is also desirable if for no other reason than to create a condition that is favorable to peacefully settle our country's reunification question.

[Kim] Nothing is more pressing and so vital as a life-or-death question to our people than national reunification. In order for our country to reunify itself by peaceful means, the North and South should first of all attempt to ease the prevailing tension, rid themselves of the danger of war, and achieve national unity and harmony through talks and negotiations so as to create a favorable environment for peaceful reunification.

However, what the persons in authority in the United States and South Korea seek behind their moves to host the 1988 Olympics in Seoul is to make South Korea appear as if it is an independent state, thereby providing a favorable environment to fabricate two Koreas.

For this reason, if the Olympics are held in Seoul only, it will result in only exacerbating tension and increasing the danger of war in this land and making national reunification more difficult. It makes it all the more necessary for the North and South to cohost the Olympics in 1988.

If the North's proposal for cohosting the Olympics is realized, the issue of forming a single North-South team will be easily solved and eventually will enable sports officials from the North and South and abroad to freely come and go between the North and South for the sports events.

If this happens, it will help the North and South hold talks on a new dimension in a way that opens a new window for reunification and, going one step further, encourage such things as eliminating the state of military confrontation and tension between the North and South and achieving great national unity.

[Announcer] Right. The realization of the proposal for cohosting the Olympics by the North and South can be said to be something that the whole world and entire population in the country hope for.

However, according to the outcome of the sports talks in Lausanne to date, the North is to host only two complete and two partial events among the 23 Olympic events. It seems to be a far cry from the North's proposal for the cohosting of the Olympics. It is unfair.

[Kim] You are right. For the Olympics cohosting proposal to be realized correctly and in a fair manner, the North and South should either evenly divide the sports events or that the North should host more than one-third of the whole events in proportion to the population it has in comparison with the South.

Nevertheless, the persons in authority in South Korea have turned a deaf ear to the North's proposal in this regard. This is a rash act.

However, the North is substantively preparing for the cohosting of the Olympics with a great degree of generosity. It is reported that the North is now building Kwangbok Street and Ankkol Athletes' Village in the Mangyongdae area of Pyongyang, erecting modern sports facilities and other facilities for public convenience in other areas of Pyongyang, not to mention the modern facilities needed to accommodate tourists and athletes.



[Announcer] Thank you for the informative remarks on the justness of the North's proposal for the cohosting of the Olympics in 1988.

It is not late for the persons in authority in the United States and South Korea to ponder over and take measures to have the North's proposal for the cohosting of the Olympics by the North and South realized.

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CSO: 4110/141

## OLYMPICS

### BRIEFS

IOC DELEGATION TO MEET KIM IL-SONG--Istanbul--International Olympic Committee [IOC] President Juan Antonio Samaranch said Saturday (9 May) that an IOC delegation will meet North Korean President Kim Il-song to confirm whether Pyongyang would accept a compromise plan to settle a dispute between the South and the North in regard with the 1988 Olympics. Shortly after meeting with members of the North Korean National Olympic Committee, he told reporters that his mission, scheduled to visit Pyongyang later this month, will sound out the North's final position. South Korea and the IOC have proposed a compromise under which Pyongyang would stage four events--archery, table tennis and some soccer and cycling preliminaries--to soothe North Korean demands for the staging of half the 23 Olympic events. The IOC mission will be most likely led by Alexandru Siperco, IOC vice president from Romania, sources here said. [By KOREA TIMES correspondent Kim Song-ung] [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 10 May 87 p 1 SK] /12858

CSO: 4100/190

## REPORTAGE ON OPPOSITION REUNIFICATION DEMOCRATIC PARTY

## Official in Tokyo Condemns Party

OW149095 Tokyo KYODO in English 0850 GMT 14 May 87

[Text] Tokyo, May 14 KYODO--South Korea's vice minister for culture and information said in Tokyo Thursday that the newly formed opposition Party under dissident Kim Yong-sam preaches a platform that threatens national security.

Choe Chang-yun, top bureaucrat at the Culture and Information Ministry, struck out at the new Reunification Democratic Party (RDP) under Kim, charging that its emphasis on reunification of the two Koreas has South Koreans concerned over policies of national security and communism.

He defended South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan's decision to suspend negotiations over constitution reform as necessary in order to facilitate a peaceful transistion of power and ensure the success of the 1988 Seoul Olympics.

After ruling and opposition parties failed to reach consensus over a new system of government--either the parliamentary system proposed by the ruling party or the direct system backed by the opposition--Chon announced April 13 his successor would be elected by the year end under the present electoral college.

On the issue of dissident Kim Tae-chung, under house arrest since April 18 for his role in forming the RDP April 8, Choe said the activist was detained for "his own protection" and would remain so as long as he continued to take part in banned political activity.

In a report from Seoul Wednesday public prosecutors ruled that the RDP's political platform seeking reunification with North Korea violates the nation's public security laws.

Moreover, the Justice Ministry plans to file charges with the constitution commission calling for dissolution of the RDP unless party officials agree to revise the platform.

Choe, addressing the foreign correspondents' club of Japan, claimed the opposition platform stipulating reunification as a "supreme goal transcendent of political systems" has the people concerned over policies concerning security and the communist system.

The new opposition party was formed April 8 by 66 members of the opposition New Korea Democratic Party (NKDP) after some NKDP lawmakers indicated they would agree to the parliamentary system of government proposed by the ruling Democratic Justice Party.

Directly after his election as RDP president, Kim Yong-sam likened Chon's regime to the hated North Korean communists and compared the upcoming Seoul Olympic Games to those held by the Nazi Party in 1936.

Chon's decision to shelve the reform debate process five days after the formation of the RDP prompted violent attacks from the opposition, hunger strikes by students and church leaders, and student riots on university campuses.

In an escalation of student protest Wednesday, the YONHAP NEWS AGENCY reported some 7,000 students in 21 universities took part in demonstration rallies.

#### Daily Takes Issue With RDP Platform

SK150011 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 15 May 87 p 8

[Editorial: "RDP's Unification Plank"]

[Text] At issue is the Reunification Democratic Party's platform, which states that the party regards the realization of national reunification to be the supreme goal of the nation transcending ideology and system. The controversy arose because the platform can be construed as justifying reunification on any terms, free from ideological or systematic constraints.

The RDP unification formula, consequently, can be construed as not excluding reunification under the communist terms. Despite the opposition RDP's explanation that such an idea was not intended, mere words do not give the public much to chew on as long as it retains disputed plank in its platform.

Surely, no one can accept or condone that kind of unification formula except, perhaps, a few radical leftists and communist sympathizers.

The RDP's concept of unification is not only dangerous but ignores the fact that countless lives of our compatriots and allies were given to protect our national against communist aggression during the Korean War. Can the souls of those who died for the cause of freedom condone such a unification stand?

Also prone to be misconstrued is the RDP's antinuclear stand, which conjures up the language of radical leftists. The nation knows only too well that the

antinuclear stand of radical leftists is not a bona fide pacifist demand but a political tactic to eliminate the deterrent force against communist armed takeover.

The general public, therefore, has the right to know if the country's major opposition party is free from impure influences. Unless meddled with such impurity, the RDP should desist from such indiscreet and irresponsible acts that deserves due indictment; it should uphold its integrity as an opposition party faithful to the cause of liberal democracy.

The RDP should make it clear whether it intended its controversial unification platform to be taken literally. If not, persuasive explanations must be given to dispel public misgivings. Due revision or deletion must follow so as not to disillusion its supporters.

Public accountability will force the party to behave responsibly to its constituency and bring to an end the national controversy that has already caused no small amount of political vortex for the nation. Any confusion or disorder will surely benefit the northern communists, who are only interested in hampering orderly political development and triggering chaos in the south.

The nation cannot afford to allow any confusion, caused either wittingly or unwittingly, to jeopardize its survival in the face of the North Korean communists, whose goal remains as ever to communize the whole peninsula.

#### RDP Protests Kim Tae-chung Confinement

SK130019 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 13 May 87 p 1

[Text] The Reunification Democratic Party will send a seven-member delegation to Prime Minister No Sin-yong today to protest a month-long confinement of opposition leader Kim Tae-chung to his house by the police.

After a meeting of the president and vice presidents yesterday, party spokesman Kim Tae-yong told reporters that the delegation led by vice president Yi Chung-chae will strongly urge the premier to lift the "house arrest" on Kim immediately.

The six other delegates are vice presidents Kim Tong-yong, Pak Yong-man, No Sung-hwan, Yi Yong-hui, floor leader Kim Hyon-kyu and spokesman Kim.

Yesterday was the 35th day of Kim's confinement to his house in Tonggyo-dong, Western Seoul. On April 8, Kim was blocked by hundreds of combat policemen when he came out of his house to attend a news conference at the Council for the Promotion of Democracy to announce the breakup of the New Korea Democratic Party.

Kim has been confined to his home on a total of 55 occasions since he returned home from a two-year stay in the United States on Feb. 8, 1985.

Home Minister Chong Ho-yong told the National Assembly that the police action was taken to prevent Kim, who is legally ineligible to engage in political party activities, from meeting members of the RDP.

#### Kim Yong-pae Fund Raising Investigated

SK140005 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 14 May 87 p 2

[Text] Rep. Kim Yong-pae, secretary general of the Reunification Democratic Party, may face charges of illegally raising political funds, prosecution sources said yesterday.

The sources said a 49-year-old resident of Hwagok-dong in northwestern Seoul recently filed a petition with the Nambu branch of the Seoul District Prosecutor's Office seeking a criminal action against Rep. Kim.

The man, identified as Ku Cha-hang, alleged that Rep. Kim raised "a huge amount of political funds" from his supporters in violation of a law banning the acceptance of such contributions.

Ku also said Rep. Kim raised the money recently when he established RDP's Kangso branch office.

Prosecutor Kim Chong-ki has been named to investigate the case, the sources said.

#### KNNC Supports RDP, Kim Yong-sam Speech

SK122350 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 13 May 87 p 3

[Text] The Korean National Council of Churches [KNNC] yesterday expressed its support for the platform of the Reunification Democratic Party and the speech delivered by the party president, Kim Yong-sam, during the party's inaugural convention on May 1.

In a statement, the KNNC headed by the Rev. Cho Yong-sol said that the opposition party's platform is justifiable.

The council also said, "We fully support Kim's criticism of the current presidential election system and next year's Seoul Olympics."

In the meantime, the Korea Disabled Veterans Organization yesterday demanded Kim Yong-sam apologize for his remarks on the violence which erupted in his party's inauguration convention.

"Kim's allegation that our organization members were responsible for the violence on May 1 cannot be tolerated, and Kim should make an immediate apology," the organization insisted.

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CSO: 4100/194

## DAILY VIEWS DJP RESHUFFLE OF ASSEMBLY SEATS

SK130017 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 13 May 87 p 8

[Editorial: "Assembly, DJP Reshuffle"]

[Text] Based on a new slate of parliamentary leaders presented by the government party, the National Assembly reelected its speaker and chose a new vice speaker yesterday and is to shuffle many of its standing committee chairmen today, at the close of its 10-day special session.

Along with the shakeup of parliamentary officers for the second half of the current assembly's four-year term, the ruling Democratic Justice Party conducted a partial change of the party cadres.

On the whole, the reshuffling is deemed modest as the top-echelon leadership and key positions in both the assembly and the party are retained, presenting little signs of possible change in the ruling camp's posture in managing national politics, especially in its tough stance against the opposition camp.

Still, a characteristic feature of the shakeup is the presence of "hawkish" figures in not a few positions, apparently reflecting the government camp's resolute policy to overcome political squabbles in paving the way for a smooth transfer of government power next February and for a successful staging of the Seoul Olympics later in the year.

To be noted in this connection is the timing of the reshuffle, which followed the suspension of the national debate over a constitutional amendment until after the Olympics, and the emergence of a hardline opposition group, the Reunification Democratic Party.

For the government camp, a new political modus operandi is obviously needed to tackle various outstanding and divisive issues relevant to the upcoming change in government, which it recently vowed would be made through a presidential election by an electoral college, as provided by the existing Constitution.

On the other hand, the government camp was reported yesterday as considering a flexible approach in dealing with controversial remarks by the RDP president about the validity of the next presidential election and the Seoul Olympics, over which he has been asked to make an elucidation.

In view of currently precarious political circumstances, such a resilient approach, employing political means rather than an outright resorting to legal steps, may well prove instrumental in settling political controversy, giving fewer opportunities for unproductive furors.

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CSO: 4100/194



## STUDENTS TURN TO IN-CAMPUS ISSUES

Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 1 May 87 p 3

[Text]

A total of 15 administration offices and libraries have been seized by radical student protesters with hundreds of million won of property damage resulting during April, it was reported yesterday.

Due to campus disturbances, the president of Kyongbuk National University and vice president of Dankook University resigned to meet students' demands.

According to officials of the Education Ministry, recent student protests have been sparked by in-campus issues such as the "undemocratic" management of school affairs. Until recently, the issues generating student protests had been mainly of a political nature.

The officials observed that the change of issues signals the change of tactics by student activists who initially try to muster support for the in-campus issues from the majority of students before turning to political ones.

In view of this fact, the Education Ministry yesterday instructed universities and colleges across the nation to do their best to minimize the cause for

students complaints regarding school affairs.

Universities were urged to improve welfare facilities for students and strengthen efforts to maintain dialog with problem students.

They were also asked to beef up security on and around important facilities such as computer rooms and administration offices.

Meanwhile, about 6,000 students of 20 universities and colleges staged in-campus demonstrations Wednesday, destroying academic facilities, furniture and window panes.

About 400 Dankook University students staged a demonstration in protest against the school authorities' illegal admission of several students. After the rally, they intruded into the school headquarters building and destroyed school facilities estimated at 70 million won.

Students of Kwandong College in Kangnung, Inchon college and Chonnam National University also inflicted heavy property damage on their campuses.

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CSO: 4100/192

## BRIEFS

**POLICE DETAIN 30 PROTESTANTS**--Seoul, May 13 (YONHAP)--About 30 Protestant Christians, including a clergyman, were taken away by police on Tuesday night as they tried to enter a Methodist church in downtown Seoul where some 1,000 people were attending an "overnight prayer meeting for the nation." In a scuffle between police and the Protestants, about 10 people were injured. They were taken to a nearby hospital. Those attending the overnight prayer meeting, which began at 9 p.m. Tuesday, called for the democratization of Korea and the release of prisoners of conscience. They were among members of six Protestant churches that belong to the Korean National Council of Churches, the largest Christian organization here. In the 24-hour religious gathering, which ended at 8 a.m. Wednesday, the participants said that a university professor disclosed alleged acts of torture imposed on dissidents. About 700 police troops were mobilized to cordon off the church building and to prevent would-be participants from joining the meeting. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0118 GMT 13 May 87 SK] /6662

**PROFESSORS STATEMENTS FOR CONSTITUTIONAL DEBATE**--A total of 161 professors from six universities and colleges yesterday issued statements calling for the realization of democracy through constitutional revision. In the statements, they said that the current crisis of our society can be solved only after a "democratic" government is set up under a new Constitution. The signatory professors break down to 36 from Chungbuk National University, 38 from Kyongsang University, 24 from Hannam University, 15 from Chongju Teachers College, 12 from Donga-a University and 12 from Methodist Theological Seminary. Meanwhile, 24 professors from Dankook University also issued a similar statement Monday. With their participation in the democratization move, the number of signatory professors totalled 1,324 from 40 universities and colleges as of yesterday. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 13 May 87 SK] /6662

CSO: 4100/194

## MANY LEADING KOREANS HOLD FOREIGN PASSPORTS

Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 1 May 87 p 3

[Text]

A large number of Korean leading figures including top managers of business conglomerates and famous professors hold foreign passports while maintaining their Korean nationality or have permanent residentship status in foreign countries, it was reported yesterday.

The matter has become the center of public interest as many of the top managers of Pan Ocean Shipping Company, now under probe in connection with capital diversion, have been found to have permanent residentship status abroad.

There have growing voices among the general public in recent days for strict government control of them as they have found to be using such special status in illegal capital diversion and other misconduct.

Those with dual nationalities or permanent residence status overseas are able to leave the country any time they want.

In the past, people with double nationalities were strictly confined to a few figures who had long lived in foreign countries.

But, situation has changed. A lot of figures in business, academic, artistic and religious fields have foreign citizenship or residentship these days.

According to the government, the number of those with double nationalities is presumed to be around 6,000 at present.

Most of them have acquired foreign citizenship or residentship while studying overseas or serving at overseas branch offices of business groups.

There are even some who "buy" foreign residentship without ever having lived overseas, it said.

Actually, retaining of foreign citizenship or permanent residence status by top managers of large business groups and their children is a source of potential public disquiet.

There are also not a few people who have returned to Korea for business purposes with foreign citizenship. They make use of the shield of foreign nationality in their business activities.

A medical doctor holding U.S. citizenship who opened a clinic was ordered to close it last year after being discovered to be the holder of dual nationality by the authorities.

He was said to have acquired U.S. citizenship after emigrating to the country in 1981 and then returned home two years ago to practice medicine for money.

Those with U.S. permanent residence status are obliged to return to the United States at least once a year to meet the requirements of the U.S. law.

It is an open secret that there are a number of dual nationality holders

among professors teaching at major universities and colleges across the nation. They have been mostly recruited by domestic schools while serving at famous foreign research institutes or major foreign universities.

By law, it is obligatory for Koreans to report to the authorities when they acquire foreign citizenship or residentship. But, most of them do not abide by the regulation, it is said.

A comprehensive measure to prevent various illegal activities including diversion of foreign exchange by those with dual nationalities, has to be worked out, an official of the Justice Ministry said.

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CSO: 4100/191

## COUNTRY PLANS TO JOIN TWO HUMAN RIGHTS COVENANTS

SK150105 Seoul YONHAP in English 0056 GMT 15 May 87

[Text] Seoul, May 15 (YONHAP)--South Korea plans to join the two international covenants on human rights soon, Foreign Ministry officials said Thursday.

The Foreign Ministry plans to deposit ratification instruments with the United Nations Secretariat for entering the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights [CESCR] and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights [CCPR] after the national assembly ratifies them.

The government's decision to join the two human rights covenants is part of its policy of promoting human rights in Korea, the ministry officials explained.

The government plans to reserve its acceptance of some provisions of the CCPR that may conflict with Korean laws, such as provisions prohibiting the restriction of "human rights" in emergencies or the enforced expulsion of foreigners residing in the country legitimately in emergencies.

Unlike the universal declaration of human rights, which contains comprehensive provisions on human rights, the CCPR has binding force, they said.

Korea's membership in the two covenants will greatly contribute to the enhancement of the nation's "image" in the international community, they said.

The covenants were drafted by the U.N. Commission on Human Rights in order to enact covenants that have binding force and contain the contents of the universal declaration. They were adopted at a U.N. General Assembly in 1966.

At present, 90 countries, including the United States, Japan, Britain and the Soviet Union, are members of the CESCR.

Eighty-seven nations, including the United States, Britain, Japan, the Soviet Union and West Germany, have joined the CCPR.

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CSO: 4100/194

## DAILY VIEWS KIM IL-SONG'S UPCOMING TRIP TO BEIJING

SK150027 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 15 May 87 p 8

[Editorial: "Kim Il-song's Trip to Beijing"]

[Text] North Korean leader Kim Il-song is reportedly set to make an official visit to China "soon," possibly next week, at the invitation of Chinese President Li Xiannian and acting Communist Party general secretary Zhao Ziyang, also prime minister. It will be his first official visit to Beijing in five years, though he had made an unofficial secret trip to China in November, 1984.

His trip raises particular concern as it is timed with recent international developments surrounding the Korean peninsula and Northeast Asia, while Zhao is expected to be confirmed later this year in the party post previously held by Hu Yaobang.

Under the prevailing international situation, all of the four major powers surrounding the Korean peninsula--the United States, Japan, the Soviet Union and China--have made it known that they do not wish to see any threat to peace on the peninsula, including any disturbances brought to South Korea which is busy preparing for next year's Seoul Olympic Games.

The North Korean ruler is likely to seek Pyongyang's improved relations with Beijing after having leaned toward Moscow over recent years and ask for Chinese economic aids to back North Korea's third seven-year economic development plan that starts this year.

During Kim's visit, the two communist allies may discuss their differences, such as the discreet warming of relations between Seoul and Beijing through exchanges in nonpolitical spheres, including sports, and Sino-American military cooperation.

Also speculated as a likely topic is Beijing's role regarding a recent U.S. diplomatic overture toward North Korea that Washington was prepared to take steps to improve relations if Pyongyang resumed talks with the South and agreed to participate in the 1988 Olympics in Seoul.

In light of China's reported readiness to take part in the Seoul Olympics, Kim may seek Chinese support for the Pyongyang demand that it be allowed to co-host the Olympics.

Experts in North Korean affairs share the view that Kim's visit might aim at consulting with the Chinese over how to cope with South Korea's prospective superior position following its successful staging of the Seoul Olympiad.

Kim is well advised to witness, while in China, Beijing's open-door posture toward Western nations including South Korea, and realize the impending need to abandon his anachronistic policies which run counter to prevailing international circumstances.

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## BRIEFS

ROK-FRENCH ECONOMIC COOPERATION--Seoul, May 7 (YONHAP)--Korean and French officials discussed ways to improve bilateral economic cooperation at the fifth session of the Korean-French Joint Commission for Economic Cooperation, held here on Thursday. The two sides discussed how to promote bilateral trade and to enhance cooperation in the fields of economics, science and technology, to strengthen ties between small- and medium-sized companies in Korea and France, and how to make joint inroads into third countries. The meeting is scheduled to end on Friday. Hong Sun-yong, the Korean Foreign Ministry's assistant minister for economic affairs, leads the 12-member Korean side, while Francois David, director of the French Office for External Economic Relations, heads the 11-member French delegation. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0037 GMT 7 May 87 SK] /6662

CSO: 4100/194



## DAILY MARKS ANNIVERSARY OF KIM CHONG-IL WORK

SK041018 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1002 GMT 4 May 87

[Text] Pyongyang May 4 (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN May 4 carries a signed article on the lapse of 25 years since dear Comrade Kim Chong-il published a precious work giving a correct exposition of the basic line of socialist economic construction (May 4, 1962).

The article titled "Precious Work Expounding Scientific Theory of Socialist Economic Construction" says: In the work dear Comrade Kim Chong-il scientifically argued that the basic line of socialist economic construction set forth by our party was an original line reflecting the lawful demand of socialist economic development and a strategic line of universal significance in socialist economic construction.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau, and secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, said: "In order to build an independent economy which is developed in a multifarious and comprehensive way, it is necessary, as our practical experience shows, to follow the line of giving preference to the development of heavy industry and developing light industry and agriculture simultaneously."

The work has firmly defended and adhered to the idea and theory of economic construction expounded by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and further evolved and enriched them.

Clearly expounded in the work is that the basic line of socialist economic construction on giving priority to the growth of heavy industry while simultaneously developing light industry and agriculture is a chuche-oriented and unique line put forward on the basis of the realistic demand and possibility of our country, not wedded to the established proposition or experience of other countries.

The work clarifies that our party's basic line of economic construction most correctly solves the problem of speed and balance of economic development in conformity with the lawful demand of socialist economic development and proves that a balance between the production of means of production and that of consumer goods and between heavy and light industries and agriculture defined by this line is the most reasonable and active balance guaranteeing th high tempo of economic development.

Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il has published not only a work explaining the justness of the basic line of socialist economic construction but also many classical works expounding a chuche-oriented idea and theory of economic construction and thereby constantly enriched the treasure-house of the chuche idea. Truly great and shining are the feats of our party which has profoundly expounded, developed and enriched economic theories for various fields including a chuche-based theory of political economy.

Contained in the economic theory which has been evolved, deepened and developed by our party are scientific answers to many theoretical and practical problems in all domains from the target and task of the chuche-based political economy to the problem of the completion of communist economic system and from socialist economic theory to the exposition of modern imperialism.

Many ideas and theories of economic construction advanced by our party in defending and upholding, developing and enriching the chuche-oriented theory of economic construction are run through with a chuche-based, revolutionary and scientific content.

The justness and might of economic theories evolved by our party are further demonstrated because they indicate the most correct road to thoroughly apply the economic ideas and theories of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in practice.

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CSO: 4100/185

## PAPERS OBSERVE ANNIVERSARY OF ARF FOUNDING

SK051530 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1506 GMT 5 May 87

[Text] Pyongyang May 3 (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN, MINJU CHOSON and PYONGYANG SINMUN today observe the 51st anniversary of the founding of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland, the first standing organisation of the Anti-Japanese National United Front in our country, by the great leader President Kim Il-song on May 5, 1936, in the period of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle.

NODONG SINMUN says in a signed article: The historic founding of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland was the birth of a true body of the National United Front of chuche type, the first of its kind in the history of the protracted revolutionary struggle of the Korean people for the independence of the country and the sovereignty of the nation; it was the first appearance of the most comprehensive and integral political organisation that rallied broad sections of the popular masses, the master of the revolution, into one organized revolutionary force in conformity with the demand of the era of Chajusong.

After founding the association, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song rapidly expanded and strengthened its organizational network on a country-wide, nation-wide scale to mobilize all the patriotic forces to the struggle for the liberation of the fatherland.

The founding of the association and the exploits in its development and strengthening under his wise leadership were of weighty historic significance in our people's anti-Japanese national liberation struggle and in the carrying out of the revolutionary cause of the working class.

The significance lies in that it developed the Anti-Japanese National United Front Movement in an organized and systematic way on a country-wide, nation-wide scale to unite all the anti-Japanese revolutionary forces of the nation closely around the great leader and lay the firm mass basis of the revolution.

The significance also lies in that it not only combined the armed struggle closely with the people's mass struggle of different forms and powerfully organized and mobilized all the anti-Japanese forces in the front for the liberation of the country but also made a new epochal advance in the organisational building of the party.

The founding of the association and its development and strengthening constituted a great contribution to strengthening solidarity with the world revolutionary forces and expanding and developing the international anti-fascist people's front movement and an immortal service to the development of the revolutionary theory of the working class on the united front.

The undying exploits and valuable experience of the great leader in founding the association and embracing broad masses in it in the period of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle were a revolutionary wealth, priceless asset which made it possible to carry on the work of the united front with credit in our country after the country's liberation.

An article of MINJU CHOSON stresses: It was an epoch-making event which recorded a remarkably brilliant chapter in the history of the anti-Japanese national liberation struggle in our country that the great leader founded the association for the restoration of the fatherland and realized the nationwide united front under the banner of struggle against Japanese imperialism.

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CSO: 4100/185

## O KUK-YOL ATTENDS KPA ENSEMBLE ANNIVERSARY MEETING

SK060517 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0456 GMT 6 May 87

[Text] Pyongyang May 6 (KCNA)--A meeting marking the 40th anniversary of the founding of the song and dance ensemble of the Korean People's Army was held on May 5.

Comrade O Kuk-yol, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Chief of the General Staff of the Korean People's Army, read a congratulatory letter of the WPK Central Committee to the writers, artistes, soldiers and employees of the KPA song and dance ensemble.

The congratulatory letter says: The KPA song and dance ensemble founded by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on March 10, 1947 on the basis of the glorious tradition of revolutionary literature and art established in the period of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle has covered a road of victory and glory and creditably carried out its revolutionary tasks under the wise guidance of the party and the leader over the past 40 years.

The congratulatory letter highly appreciates the great contributions made by the writers, artistes, soldiers and employees of the song and dance ensemble to strengthening the people's army, developing our socialist national culture and accelerating the revolution and construction by bringing to shining reality the party's chuche-oriented idea and policy of literature and art.

By making performance tours abroad the song and dance ensemble has also made contributions to developing cultural exchange and friendly relations with socialist countries and peoples of other countries of the world and strengthening international solidarity for our revolution, the letter stresses.

Song Wan-su, head of the KPA song and dance ensemble, made a report.

He recalled that the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song indicated a chuche-based policy of literature and art involving the problems of establishing chuche in creating artistic works and developing the heritage of national culture to suit modern aesthetic tastes and creating and performing militant and optimistic art pieces representing the aspirations of the people's army soldiers and people and their sentiments and looked after their work and life with warm care.

The road covered by the KPA song and dance ensemble has become more glorious and proud one thanks to the tested guidance of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, he stressed, and went on:

Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il who is constantly developing and enriching the chuche-based idea of literature and art has taken care that the role of music and dance was enhanced still further in keeping with the requirement of modelling the whole of society on the chuche idea and gave an energetic guidance to effect a new turn in this work.

A letter of pledge was adopted at the meeting.

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CSO: 4100/185

## SOGWANG 50TH ANNIVERSARY MARKED

## Meeting at Culture Palace

SK030840 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0819 GMT 3 May 87

[Text] Pyongyang May 3 (KCNA)--A grand central meeting was held on May 2 at the People's Palace of Culture to mark the 50th anniversary of the founding of the political paper "Sogwang," the organ of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army, founded and directed by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in the period of the glorious anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle.

Present at the meeting were Yim Chun-chu, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and vice-president, Ho Chong-suk, secretary of the WPK Central Committee, and others.

Press officials of foreign embassies and foreign correspondents in Pyongyang were also present.

Chu Chang-chun, editor-in-chief of NODONG SINMUN and chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Journalists Union, made a report.

The reporter said the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song always attached great importance to the role played by the publications in the revolutionary struggle, founded and directed many revolutionary publications from the first days of his anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle and founded the political paper "Sogwang," the organ of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army, on May 3, 1937.

He said: With the founding of "Sogwang," an ideological weapon was provided to further strengthen the Korean People's Revolutionary Army, the main force of the Korean revolution, and effectively realize the party's leadership over the Korean revolution as a whole and the Korean communists and people could staunchly fight full of hope and confidence, looking forward to the bright dawn of the Korean revolution.

He cited the teachings of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song that a revolutionary organization can lead the masses to victory only when it has such a sharp and militant ideological weapon as publications as a revolutionary army can defeat the enemy only when it has weapons.

He said the newspaper "Sogwang" made great contributions to establishing the party's leadership of the Korean revolution on the whole, Comrade Kim Il-song's unitary leadership of it during the anti-Japanese armed struggle, and performed immortal feats which would shine long in history such as leading the anti-Japanese armed struggle to victory by increasing the militancy of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army.

The reporter further said: Basing himself on the revolutionary tradition of the press media of our party, Comrade Kim Il-song founded "Chongro," the predecessor of NODONG SINMUN, the organ of the party, right after the liberation of the country and founded in succession radio, news agency, magazines and books to establish an integral system of press media of the party.

Thus he has brightly indicated the road ahead of the press media at every stage and every period in the development of the revolution.

The press media of our party which originated from revolutionary publications including "Sogwang" and traversed a proud road for more than 40 years since the country's liberation have today ushered in a great heyday unprecedented in their history of development under the wise and tested leadership of our party which brilliantly carries forward the revolutionary cause of chuche pioneered by Comrade Kim Il-song.

Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, a sagacious leader and genius of thought and theory, has opened a broad road to constantly increase the militancy of the press media of our party by further developing and enriching the chuche-oriented idea on the press fathered by Comrade Kim Il-song in accordance with a new demand of the developing revolution which has pushed the cause of modelling the whole of society on the chuche idea to the fore and by giving scientific answers to theoretical and practical questions awaiting a new solution in the press activity.

Referring to the honorable tasks confronting the press media of our party, the reporter emphasized the need to vigorously struggle for the final victory of the cause of modelling the whole of society on the chuche idea and the cause of making the whole world independent, holding the pen of chuche more firmly.

NODONG SINMUN and MINJU CHOSON March 3 carry articles under the respective titles "Imperishable Feats of Revolutionary Publications 'Sogwang'" and "Mighty Ideological Weapon That Led People to the Noble Struggle for National Liberation."



## 'Immortal Achievements' Hailed

SK100322 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2132 GMT 2 May 87

[NODONG SINMUN 3 May special article: "Immortal Achievements of SOGWANG, a Revolutionary Publication"]

[Text] Today we significantly mark the 50th anniversary of the paper SOGWANG, a revolutionary publication, under enlivening circumstances in which the entire country is vigorously turning out in a rewarding struggle to carry out the first-year tasks of the Third 7-Year Plan, a grand program for socialist economic construction designed to attain the complete victory of socialism, while upholding the historic policy speech of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

The paper SOGWANG was founded in the flames of the anti-Japanese armed struggle in accordance with the great leader's conception on 3 May 1937, half a century ago. The founding of the paper SOGWANG by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song was a historic event with great significance in developing our country's revolutionary publications.

With the founding of the paper SOGWANG, a powerful ideological weapon was secured in further reinforcing the Korean People's Revolutionary Army [KPRA], the main-force unit of the Korean revolution, and in realizing the party's leadership of the overall Korean revolution. Also, the Korean communists and people were able to fight with overflowing hope and confidence, looking forward to the bright dawn of the revolution.

A revolutionary publication emerges according to the urgent demands of the era and revolutionary struggle, and its militant might is guaranteed by the wise and tested leadership of the leader.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Political Bureau Presidium and secretary of the party Central Committee, has noted: From the initial period of his revolutionary struggle, the leader ensured that various kinds of revolutionary publications were printed even in the flames of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, teaching that just as a revolutionary army can fight against its enemy only when it has weapons, a revolutionary organization is able to lead the masses to the victory of revolution only when it has a keen and militant ideological weapon, such as publications.

Having exalted a revolutionary publication into the same important position that a weapon takes in a revolutionary army and having conducted political propaganda activities in such a way as to enhance its function and role, the great leader, with his profound insight into the prevailing revolutionary situation and mature demands of that time, conceived a plan to found a new internal political paper of the KPRA.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song grasped the mature demands of the developing revolution in a timely manner, reorganized the anti-Japanese people's guerrilla unit into the KPRA in March 1934, and took the measure of forming the party committee of the KPRA and having it unifiedly seize and direct the party organizations at every level of the unit and many local party organizations at home and abroad.

This urgently raised the question of having an internal political paper as an ideological means capable of effectively contributing to operating a new party organizational system. This question more urgently arose as the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song put forward, at the historic Nanhutou meeting in February 1936 with a view to leading the Korean revolution to a great upsurge, the strategic policy of gradually extending the theater of struggle inside the country by advancing the main-force unit of the KPRA into the border area, of further expanding the movement for the anti-Japanese united national front, and of actively pushing ahead nationwide with the work of preparing for the founding of the party.

By deeply fathoming this urgent demand and with an assiduous conception, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song founded the SAMIL WOLGAN, the organ of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland, with a broad range of revolutionary masses as its target. In the wake of this, he founded the paper SOGWANG, the internal organ of the KPRA.

At that time the paper SOGWANG functioned as an internal paper of the KPRA along with the CHONGSORI. Also, it dealt with questions concerning the KPRA that arose along with the CHONGSORI. Also, it dealt not only with the barracks life of the unit but also with such questions as realizing the party's leadership of the overall Korean revolution. Herein lies an important characteristic that distinguished the paper SOGWANG from ordinary political publications at that time and of the status that the SOGWANG takes in the history of our country's revolutionary publications.

Party publications and press materials, including a party organ, are, in essence, ideological means to realize the idea and leadership of the leader and party. With the founding of the paper SOGWANG, another guarantee for more thoroughly realizing the party's leadership--the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's unitary leadership of the overall Korean revolution--was provided. The most shining achievement attained by the paper SOGWANG lies in that, as a powerful ideological banner in realizing the leadership of the party--the unitary leadership of the great leader of the overall Korean revolution--it aroused the Korean revolution to a great upsurge by firmly uniting the Korean communists, anti-Japanese guerrillas, and broad range of revolutionary masses around the leader, thereby honorably performing its mission before the times and the revolution.

In the latter half of the 1930's when the paper SOGWANG was founded, the Japanese imperialists' colonial and fascist rule reached its apex, and thus our people were placed at the crossroads of survival or ruin and the cloud of national tragedy heavily loomed over the fatherland. In this period of grim national ordeals, national reformists, leftist opportunists, sectarian flunkeyists, and other betrayers of the revolution had taken off their disguises and began to openly collude with the Japanese aggressors. During this very arduous period, the paper SOGWANG became the rays of General Kim Il-song, the great sun of the nation, like the sunlight of dawn as its name means and was able to powerfully lead the Korean communists and people to fight to the end while firmly trusting only the respected and beloved general and totally entrusting the general with their destinies.

The paper SOGWANG was, above all, a propagandist, agitator, organizer, and mobilizer that implanted the revolutionary idea and strategic and tactical policies of the great leader deep into the hearts of the party members, anti-Japanese guerrillas, and revolutionary masses and aroused them to implement them. The paper most respectfully and markedly compiled the great leader's immortal classic work "The Duty of the Korean Communists." In this way, it always gave the first priority to carrying the leader's works and articles and explaining them. The SOGWANG led the Korean communists and people always to think and act only according to the leader's idea and intention by widely reflecting questions delineated by the great leader--the question of the nature and immediate duties of the Korean revolution, the question of the nature of a people's revolutionary government to be established later, the question of the worker-peasant alliance, the question of the direction of the activities of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland, and the question of mutual relations between the Korean communist movement and the international communist movement.

Also, the paper SOGWANG led the KPRA to guarantee victory in the anti-Japanese armed struggle by increasing its combat capabilities, strengthen and incessantly expand its party organizations and the party organizations at home and abroad organizationally and ideologically, take their roots in the broad range of masses, and powerfully arouse the people of all walks of life to the anti-Japanese struggle.

In this way the paper made a remarkable contribution to building an organizational and ideological foundation for the founding of the party in compliance with its nature. Indeed, the achievements, which the paper SOGWANG attained before the times and the revolution as the militant organ of realizing the idea and leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, are brilliantly shining as golden marks in the history of our country's publications.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song founded and guided the SAMIL WOLGAN, the organ of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland, and the KPRA internal organ SOGWANG, the most church-oriented, revolutionary, and militant publication and thus achieved lofty achievements and experiences. As a result, the revolutionary tradition of our party's publications and press materials has been further enriched and firmly consolidated.

On the basis of this stout root, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song founded the party paper without delay under such difficult and complicated circumstances after liberation and at the same time, systematically founded the broadcasting station, news agency, and magazine and book publishing houses, thus establishing the monolithic party's publication and press system with the party paper as the main axis in the liberated fatherland.

As a result, a solid basis on which the publications and press materials can unreservedly display their militant might in realizing the party's leadership of the revolutionary struggle and construction work--the unitary leadership of the great leader--was provided in our country. Under the wise and tested leadership of the party and the leader, our party's publications and press materials, which were born on the basis of the paper SOGWANG and other revolutionary publications, have honorably performed their mission and duty as the party's mighty ideological weapons in every period and at every stage of the revolutionary struggle, including the period of the anti-imperialist and antifeudalist revolution for democracy, the period of the grim fatherland liberation war, and the postwar period of the reconstruction of the national economy and socialist construction.

Thanks to the tested leadership of our party brilliantly inheriting the chuche revolutionary cause pioneered by the great leader, the publications and press materials of our party, which have traversed a proud course of approximately 40 years since liberation with their origin in the paper SOGWANG and other revolutionary publications, are greeting a great golden era unprecedented in their development.

Only when the revolutionary tradition achieved by the leader is resolutely defended and made to shine can the militant might of the party's publications and press materials be firmly guaranteed. Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il has strengthened the overall might of our party's publications and press materials by fully inheriting the lofty tradition in which the great leader founded the SAMIL WOLGANG, the SOGWANG, and other revolutionary publications during the period of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle and brilliantly realized the party's leadership of the overall Korean revolution through them. In particular, dear Comrade Kim Chong-il formalized the revolutionary nature of our party's publications and press materials as chuche-type ones and defined inheriting the shining revolutionary tradition achieved by the great leader as the first condition. While delineating a basic way for effecting a revolutionary turn in propaganda through publications and the press, he has taught that publication and press work should be conducted in the manner of anti-Japanese guerrillas.

Today the militant function and role of our party's publications and press materials have been extraordinarily enhanced, and they have given full play to their dignity and might as chuche-type publications and press materials. The main source of this might lies in upholding the party's leadership with loyalty, in brilliantly inheriting and developing the glorious revolutionary tradition, and in constantly working according to the party's idea and will.

The march to carry out the chuche revolutionary cause, pioneered by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in the forest of Mt Paektu, continues. As times pass and the revolution advances, a heavier and more honorable task is assigned to our party's publications and press materials. In accordance with the consistent policy of the party, our party's publications and press materials should invariably resolutely defend and brilliantly inherit and develop the glorious revolutionary tradition. Also, they should advance, more firmly adhering to the chuche-oriented pen upheld by the paper SOGWANG and other revolutionary publications. Thus, they should serve as the party's mighty ideological flagbearer in carrying out the cause of achieving the complete victory of socialism--the sacred cause of imbuing the entire society with the chuche idea under the leadership of the party.

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CSO: 4110/142

## KPA SOLDIERS ATTAIN 'FEATS' AT CONSTRUCTION SITES

SK291520 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1503 GMT 29 Apr 87

[Text] Pyongyang April 29 (KCNA)--The people's army soldiers who have gone out to sites of peaceful construction according to a step of the Supreme Command of the Korean People's Army are performing feats in different domains of the national economy such as the construction of power stations, factories and reclamation of tideland.

The construction of the Taechon Power Station is being accelerated at fast speed by soldiers. They have more than doubled the speed of the building of the Panpyong Dam, one of the main objects. They tamp above 8,300 cubic metres of concrete daily.

In the construction of the Sunchon Vinalon Complex with an annual capacity of 100,000 tons, too, the People's Army soldiers are registering remarkable achievements in the cardinal part of the project.

They have already assembled the bodies of two carbide ovens and built two nitro-lime kilns and are now assembling the turbine generator of the first aggregate in the final stage.

The armymen who came rushing to the sites of West Sea Tideland Construction in order to bring into effect the grand nature-remaking plan of the Workers' Party of Korea have steadily increased the construction speed since they carried out big plans for preparatory construction.

Innovations are being effected by armymen in the construction of He Kwangbok Street in Pyongyang and many other objects.

The soldiers had built a number of monumental edifices in the past days. Thanks to their devoted efforts the construction of the Pyongyang Metro, the Pyongyang Wonsan Express Highway, the February 8 Vinalon complex and many other plants and the development of coal and ore mines and expansion of their capacity were carried out.

It must be noted that soldiers built the gigantic West Sea Barrage in a short period of five years, recording a new page in the history of construction.

Mirim, Ponghwa, Sunchon and Songchon barrages were also built by soldiers.

## DPRK DAILY ON RESPONSIBLY CARRYING OUT WORK

SK100402 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2138 GMT 7 May 87

[NODONG SINMUN 8 May editorial: "Let Us Responsibly Carry Out Assigned Work With an Attitude Befitting a Master"]

[Text] To thoroughly implement the militant task put forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in his policy speech, all party members and workers should carry out assigned work with an attitude befitting the master of the revolution.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau and secretary of the party Central Committee, has noted: If the functionaries do not carry out work with an attitude befitting a master, arguing over the limits of responsibilities, they will not be able to do anything.

Revolution and construction, by their nature, are work for the masses, the work to be carried out by the popular masses themselves. Therefore, all party members and workers should carry out the revolution task assigned to them in a responsible manner with the self-awareness of being the masters of revolution and construction. This is the basic character and work style of the revolutionaries armed with the chuche idea.

To carry out assigned work responsibly with an attitude befitting the master of revolution is all the more important today when we have been assigned with a very heavy and bulky task. We now have the heavy task of carrying out the program of socialist economic construction put forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in his policy speech--the long-range program of the Third 7-Year Plan.

Those who are directly responsible for fulfilling the great targets to effect a decisive upturn in the struggle for the complete victory of socialism are none other than our party members and workers. Our party members and workers, who are the masters of revolution and construction, should carry out the task entrusted by the party sincerely and responsibly in the sector, unit, and guardpost to which they belong.

One's own revolutionary task cannot be carried out by someone else. This is because every member of society has his own sector and guardpost, and

everyone's responsibility and division of labor is different from everyone else's. Yet, although the sectors, units, and guardposts are different and they are assigned with different work, the work and task assigned to our party members and workers are an honorable task which the party has entrusted to them.

It is the fundamental requisite that one carry out the task entrusted to him in a responsible manner, wherever he may be and whatever he may do. By so doing, he remains loyal to the party and the leader, and this is the way to contribute to the wealth and strength of the country and the further well-being of the people.

Our party exercises its leadership so that the functionaries and the workers can carry out the assigned work responsibly with an attitude befitting the master of revolution. Hence, our functionaries and workers highly demonstrate the spirit of carrying out the work entrusted to them responsibly, overcoming the difficulties they encounter. The unheralded heroes and the builders of the Sohae lockgate were among those who demonstrated such spirit. They did not care whether their guardposts and work were regarded as more important or less important. Even though the work they did was not in the limelight but was rather obscure, they knew that their guardposts were required by the party and that the work they were doing had to be done by someone, and carried out the work with a positive and responsible attitude. We should actively learn from this type of example.

To carry out the assigned work responsibly with an attitude befitting the master of revolution, one has to maintain, in the first place, the firm position whereby he takes total responsibility for the work he is assigned to. He has to correctly establish his position in regard to the revolutionary task so that he can carry out the assigned work precisely in accordance with the will and desire of the party and so that he can carry out the assigned work successfully. This also enables him to demonstrate his creativity and activeness to carry out the assigned work better and more speedily.

To maintain the position of one's taking total responsibility for the work assigned to him, he should have the correct awareness that the work he does invariably is honorable work entrusted to him by the party and the leader and that it is the rewarding work of upholding the lofty will of the party and the leader.

The position toward work is different depending upon the awareness one has toward the work. When one is aware that the work he is doing is the most honorable work, he has the high sense of responsibility whereby he is determined to do the work truly well. However, when he lacks such an awareness, he fails to have a sense of responsibility to do the work by himself. Therefore, no matter what they may do in whatever sector, all party members and workers should have the thorough awareness that they are doing the honorable and sacred work of upholding the lofty will of the party and the leader and accelerating our revolution and construction.



One should have the firm awareness that taking total responsibility for the revolutionary task is the duty of one who carries out revolution. One carries out revolution not because he is told to do so or because he wants to win someone's favor. The revolutionary is a person who has embarked on the road of revolution on his own accord for the party, the working class, and the people. Therefore, the revolutionary should responsibly carry out work with a high self-awareness that he will fulfill the work assigned to him by all means by himself whether someone is around or not, whatever he may do at any place.

In particular, the party members and workers should devote themselves to carrying out the revolutionary duty for the party, the leader, the fatherland, and the people as the unheralded heroes did.

To do every work frugally and efficiently is an important requisite to carrying out the assigned work responsibly with an attitude befitting the master of revolution. We should carry out assigned work frugally and efficiently with an attitude befitting the master of revolution to vigorously accelerate revolution and construction and to enhance the people's living standard more rapidly.

To carry out assigned work frugally and efficiently, we should deeply study the assigned task with high sense of responsibility and carry out the work steadily one by one. By so doing, we can carry out the work speedily and effectively.

All party members and workers should deeply study how to do the work well to find out what the party's will and requirements concerning the work assigned to them are, how they can do the work well in accordance with the party's will, under what conditions they are supposed to do the work, and what they should have in mind to do the work frugally. Based on this, they should find the method to do the work frugally by themselves and by holding meetings for collective discussion.

To carry out assigned work frugally and efficiently, it is important to thoroughly adhere to the established order and discipline. All functionaries and workers should make efforts to clearly know the established order and discipline and carry out the work in accordance with them, no matter what kind of work they may do.

To fulfill the work one has set off on by all means through vigorous struggle overcoming all difficulties encountered is an important requisite to carrying out assigned work responsibly with an attitude befitting the master. The works assigned to and carried out by the party members and workers are closely related to one another. If one unit and one guardpost fails to finish the assigned work in a timely manner, it can affect another sector and another guardpost, affecting the work as a whole.

In the course of carrying out the work, we may encounter unexpected difficulties and be confronted with critical moments. Nevertheless, if we stop the work halfway or slow down the rate of progress, we cannot do any work

properly. No matter what kind of work we may do, we should tackle the work vigorously from the outset and push ahead with it passionately so that we can finish the work in a timely manner.

Today, when the entire country and all the people have set off on a general march to successfully carry out the Third 7-Year Plan, if we fail to finish the assigned work by ourselves and in a timely manner, we cannot fulfill our duty as the revolutionary fighters for the party. All party members and workers should highly demonstrate the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and carry out the assigned work without fail in a timely manner. To do this, we should firmly establish the revolutionary spirit of fulfilling the daily target on that day by all means.

All party members and workers should responsibly carry out assigned work with an attitude befitting the master of revolution and with an attitude befitting the person living in the era of revolution and struggle so that they can add luster to this significant year with great labor success.

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## REPORTAGE ON KPA ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATIONS

## O Kuk-yol Speaks at Meeting

SK241035 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1023 GMT 24 Apr 87

[Text] Pyongyang April 24 (KCNA)--We do not want our nation to be exterminated and can never leave our country to be turned into a nuclear war theatre by the United States, declared General O Kuk-yol, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and chief of the General Staff of the Korean People's Army, at a central meeting celebrating the 55th anniversary of the founding of the Korean People's Army held in Pyongyang this afternoon.

He recalled that we took last year active steps for the relaxation of tension and put forward proposals to hold North-South high-level political and military talks and military authorities' talks.

Pointing out that the United States and South Korean authorities openly challenge our new peace proposals by staging the provocative joint military exercises, he said:

The "Team Spirit 87" joint manoeuvres are a combined preliminary war for a forestalling strike at the northern half of the republic and a nuclear test war for rounding off nuclear war preparations. It is a premeditated provocative move to block our people's cause of peaceful reunification and a monstrous criminal act threatening peace in Asia and the world.

The present grave developments in South Korea show that they may provoke a war any moment and this arouses natural vigilance from our people and People's Army soldiers.

He said:

If the South Korean authorities persistently follow the road of division and war, it will eventually precipitate their final destruction.

The United States should respond to our proposal for tripartite talks and withdraw all its troops and military equipment including nuclear weapons from South Korea.

Our party and the government of the republic will resolutely fight to thwart and frustrate the imperialists' moves of aggression and war and defend peace on the Korean peninsula, Asia and the rest of the world.

Further on O Kuk-yol Speech

SK250514 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0449 GMT 25 Apr 87

[Text] Pyongyang April 25 (KCNA)--A central meeting marking the 55th anniversary of the founding of the heroic Korean People's Army, the revolutionary armed forces of our party, was held with a large attendance Friday at the February 8 House of Culture.

The meeting was attended by Yi Kun-mo, Pak Song-chol, Kim Chun-chu, Yi Chong-ok and other members and alternate members of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, secretaries of the WPK Central Committee, vice-premiers of the Administration Council and other senior officials, delegations of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon) and foreign guests.

General O Kuk-yol, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and chief of General Staff of the Korean People's Army, made a report at the meeting. The reporter said that the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song formed the Korean People's Revolutionary Army on April 25, 1932, on the basis of the solid political and military foundations laid in the course of carrying into effect the policy of building the revolutionary armed forces during the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle and of rich experience gained in the armed struggle and announced to the world the founding of our revolutionary armed forces.

After liberation the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, he said, pressed ahead with the work of bringing up military and political cadres of worker and peasant origin and improving the military equipment of the army and, on the basis of such preparations, organized the people's army well prepared politically and ideologically and equipped with sophisticated weapons and military technique with different arms and services, thus strengthening and developing the Korean People's Revolutionary Army into regular armed forces.

Today the entire officers and men of the People's Army are firmly armed with the chuche idea, the revolutionary idea of our party, and cherish as an unshakable faith their loyalty to the party and the leader and the spirit of devoted service to the country and the people, he said.

Referring to the fact that the People's Army has been strengthened and developed into a one-beats-a-hundred modernized army of cadres and all-people defense system has been established firmly, under the leadership of the party, he stressed:

Now we have built strong self-reliant defence capability of defeating any aggressors and firmly defending the socialist homeland.

Under the outstanding and tested guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song our revolutionary armed forces have traversed a militant course shining with victory and glory, guaranteeing by force of arms the struggle of our people for independence, sovereignty and socialist construction for a long period of more than half a century, and performed the exploits which will shine forever in the annals of the fatherland through their heroic struggle.

All the feats and exploits recorded in the glorious history of our revolutionary armed forces are a brilliant victory of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's military idea of self-reliant defense and a priceless fruition of the outstanding military and political leadership of the party and the leader, he declared.

Our party and the government of our republic have made all efforts to create a precondition favorable to the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, he said, and went on:

In particular, the proposal for North-South high-level political and military talks advanced by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is a realistic and reasonable one reflecting the desire of the entire Korean people and the world's peaceloving people for easing the acute political confrontation and military tensions between the North and the South and guaranteeing a durable peace on the Korean peninsula.

The United States and the South Korean authorities, however, openly challenged our new peace proposal with the provocative "Team Spirit 87" joint military exercises in disregard of strong protest and denunciation by our people and the world's peaceloving people.

The South Korean authorities should not incite anti-communism and confrontation and take the road of division and war, jabbering about the fictitious "threat from the North" as they do now, but respond to our peace proposal with all sincerity.

The United States must give up reckless acts of obstructing peace in Korea and her reunification against the trend of the times, respond to our proposal for tripartite talks and withdraw its forces and nuclear and all other military equipment from South Korea.

We will do all we can to clear South Korea of nuclear weapons and turn the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free, peace zone.

#### Wreath-Laying Ceremony

SK260839 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0828 GMT 26 Apr 87

[Text] Pyongyang April 26 (KCNA)--Party and government senior officials, People's Army soldiers and working people on April 25 laid wreaths at the

revolutionary martyrs' cemetery on Mt Taesong on the occasion of the 55th anniversary of the founding of the heroic Korean People's Army.

A wreath sent by the great leader President Kim Il-song was laid before the wreath-laying stand of the cemetery.

Also laid there was a wreath sent by Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau, and secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea.

Present on the occasion were comrades Yi Kun-mo, Pak Song-chol, Kim Yong-nam, Yon Hyong-muk, Chon Pyong-ho, Choe Kwang and Kang Hui-won, senior officials of party and power bodies, administration and economic organs and social organizations, anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters, generals of the Korean People's Army and the Korean people's security forces, leading functionaries of central organs and men of science, education, culture and art, public health and the press, leading personnel of the party and power bodies, administration and economic organs and working people's organizations, the KPA and KPSF soldiers and working people in Pyongyang.

Also present were Yi Chin-kyu, first vice-chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon), and the members of the Chongnyon delegations staying in the socialist homeland.

The attendants observed a moment's silence in memory of the anti-Japanese revolutionary martyrs who dedicated their precious lives to the liberation of the country, freedom and happiness of the people and to the victory of the revolutionary cause of chuche under the wise leadership of President Kim Il-song.

Then followed a march-past of the guard of honor of the Korean People's Army.

#### General Writes Articles on Anniversary

SK241100 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1049 GMT 24 Apr 87

[Text] Pyongyang April 24 (KCNA)--Our revolutionary armed forces are a dignified army and a mighty revolutionary army advancing under the guidance of the glorious party centre, having at their head the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, an outstanding military strategist and ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander who defeated two formidable imperialist aggression armies, declared general of the Korean People's Army Kim Kwang-chin in an article published in NODONG SINMUN today.

This article titled "The Korean People's Army Is Invincible Forces Firmly Prepared Politically and Ideologically" is dedicated to the 55th anniversary of the founding of the heroic Korean People's Army.

The article says:

The Korean People's Army which was strengthened and developed into regular armed forces after the liberation as the direct successor to the Korean people's revolutionary army has been tested and tempered in the trials of the great fatherland liberation war and the fierce class struggle and grown to be ever-victorious forces. Our revolutionary armed forces completely changed their looks either politically and ideologically or in military technique in the period of modelling the whole of army on the chuche idea.

Today we can proudly say that we have built powerful revolutionary armed forces capable of defending the security of the socialist country and firmly safeguarding the party's cause from any aggressive act of the imperialists.

The Korean People's Army is the defender guarding the security of the country and the party's cause by the force of arms.

The U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique are now daily escalating their war moves and largely reinforcing the armed forces of aggression. Under such conditions the entire people's army officers and men must always keep high revolutionary vigilance and firmly maintain a mobilised and strained posture.

We do not want a war. It is a consistent stand of the government of the republic and our army to want peace against war. We, therefore, have mobilised over 150,000 People's Army soldiers in socialist construction even under condition of constant danger of war. The U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique must not take our peaceloving stand for a sign of weakness and must immediately stop their war moves.

#### Diplomatic Envoys Visit Museum

SK2510140 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1029 GMT 25 Apr 87

[Text] Pyongyang April 25 (KCNA)--Diplomatic envoys of various countries here on April 24 inspected the revolutionary museum of the Ministry of People's Armed Forces on the occasion of the 55th anniversary of the founding of the heroic Korean People's Army.

They saw with keen interest the historical materials on display, hearing explanations about the proud combat course covered by the heroic Korean People's Army under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and our party.

After the inspection, the diplomatic envoys wrote in the visitor's book that this museum clearly illustrates the deep care shown by Comrade Kim Il-song, supreme commander of the Korean People's Army and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and respected Comrade Kim Chong-il for increasing the combat capacity of the Korean People's Army and for the life of the People's Army soldiers.

Military attaches of foreign embassies in Korea laid a wreath before the monument to fallen fighters of the People's Army on the same day.

## Delegations Visit KPA Units

SK260812 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0758 GMT 26 Apr 87

[Text] Pyongyang April 26 (KCNA)--People's delegations consisting of workers, peasants and working intellectuals visited units of the Korean People's Army on the occasion of the 55th anniversary of the founding of the heroic KPA.

They handed to soldiers the souvenirs of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea for units of the KPA on the occasion of the 55th anniversary of the founding of the heroic KPA.

During their visit to KPA units the people's delegations inspected historical sites associated with the on-the-spot guidance of the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song and with the imperishable revolutionary feats of our glorious party.

They also had meetings, roundtable talks and recreation gatherings with army-men and saw art performances by soldiers.

Artistes of central and local art troupes visited KPA units and congratulated armymen with their colorful art performances.

Meanwhile, a poster exhibition was held Friday at the Korean art gallery in celebration of the 55th anniversary of the KPA founding.

## Ministry Hosts Reception for PLA Group

SK290506 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0456 GMT 29 Apr 87

[Text] Pyongyang April 29 (KCNA)--The Ministry of People's Armed Forces gave a reception on the evening of April 28 for the friendship visiting group of the Chinese People's Liberation Army on a visit to Korea.

Invited to the reception were the members of the visiting group headed by Fu Quanyou, commander of the Chengdu units of the CPLA, Zong Kewen, Chinese ambassador to Korea, and his embassy officials.

Present there were Col. General Pak Chung-kuk, Maj. General Yi Hong-sun, and other generals and officers of the Korean People's Army.

Speeches were exchanged at the reception.

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## KIM KWANG-CHIN ARTICLE ON KPA ANNIVERSARY

SK110623 Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 24 Apr 87 p 3

[Article by KPA General Kim Kwang-chin: "The KPA Is an Invincible Force With Firm Political and Ideological Preparedness"]

[Text] The 55th anniversary of the proclamation to the world of the birth of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army [KPRA]--our people's first revolutionary armed forces--by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is approaching. Greeting this significant festive day, all our KPA officers and men are filled with great pride and self-respect, retrospecting with deep emotion on the history of the past days when we waged a glorious struggle upholding the great founder and leader of the chuche-type revolutionary forces.

The proud history of struggle of our revolutionary forces began when they upheld the great Comrade Kim Il-song as the leader of the revolution and the commander of the revolutionary armed forces.

It is the greatest historical achievement that the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song embarked on the chuche cause and founded the true army of the nation.

The founding of the KPRA in our country was a historic event that marked an epochal turning point in our people's anti-Japanese struggle for national liberation and in the development of the communist movement. With the founding of the KPRA, our people were able to have their true revolutionary army for the first time in history and to wage the struggle for the independence of the fatherland on a new higher plane.

The KPA, which was strengthened and developed into a regular armed forces after the liberation, as the direct successor to the KPRA, was tested and tempered in the trials of the great fatherland liberation war and fierce class struggle, and has grown into an ever-victorious force. In particular, our revolutionary armed forces have completely changed their political and ideological looks and its military technology in the period of modeling the entire army on the chuche idea. As our party's great line of building the army on modeling the entire army on the chuche idea has been brilliantly implemented, all soldiers have been firmly prepared to be true chuche-type communist revolutionaries. They are now capable of performing the upgraded

duty. This has brought about a revolutionary upturn in all fields of military work and military activities. In particular, during this period, the work to establish the party's monolithic idea system was deepened in the KPA and all soldiers were firmly armed with our party's chuche-oriented ideology and theory concerning army building, exceptionally strengthening the political and ideological might of the army. This is the greatest victory achieved in building the army.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught:

The political and moral trait of our KPA is very good today. All soldiers are firmly armed with our party's revolutionary ideology, the chuche idea, and are filled with burning resolve to struggle to the end for the victory of the chuche revolutionary cause under the leadership of the party. (Booklet: "Let Us Firmly Ensure the Chuche Revolutionary Cause With Force of Arms," p 5)

The army which is clearly aware of its important mission of guarding its party, leader, fatherland, and nation with arms and carries on the struggle devoting itself to the work is well capable of defeating any forces of aggression. The might of the revolutionary army with its firm political and ideological preparedness is stronger than a nuclear weapon.

Today our KPA is an army which is organized with the sons and daughters of the working popular masses and which is indoctrinated in the bosom of the great party and leader, and it has all the noble political and moral traits which the true people's army, the revolutionary army, should have at the most noble level. No army can match our KPA in terms of loyalty to the party and the leader, the revolutionary organization-mindedness and discipline-mindedness, the revolutionary comradeship between the officers and men, and the kindred relations with the people. Today our revolutionary armed forces demonstrate their noble trait more highly as the army led by the great party and leader while they significantly greet the 55th anniversary of their founding.

Our invincible People's Army is, above all, the army of the leader and party which is replete with boundless loyalty to the party and the leader.

If political and ideological superiority is the source of the invincible might of the revolutionary army, the loyalty to the leader is its nucleus. As the history of war shows, the revolutionary, which is boundlessly loyal to its party and leader, can accomplish his mission as the defender of the revolution under all circumstances, even if he confronts an incomparably superior enemy.

Loyalty to the party and the leader is the life of our army, and is its traditional spirit which has been highly displayed in history.

The army is supposed to maintain a firm stand in upholding its party and leader. However, history has never seen any other army like our men and officers who have sacrificially struggled for the party and the leader with

a pure conscience and sense of duty. This proud tradition, with which a shining example has been set in defending and upholding the party and the leader, is being today inherited in our People's Army.

Today, in our People's Army, under the slogan of becoming the Kim Hyok's and Cha Kwang-su's of the eighties, a vigorous campaign is being waged to emulate the young communists of the twenties. This is a manifestation of the unanimous determination of all men and officers of the People's Army to uphold the leadership of the party and the leader with the mind and spirit of those young communists who upheld the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song as the center of unity and leadership. It is precisely because of this noble revolutionary spirit that our People's Army concedes not even an inch if it comes to the question of the authority of the party and the leader, and knows to say only yes in fulfilling the orders and directions given by the party. Firm faith in infinitely following the party and the leader underlies the noble ideological and spiritual trait of the soldiers of our People's Army who took only 5 years to build such a large structure as the Sohae lockgate, and, who today, are displaying incomparable mass heroism in the construction of the Taechon power station and the Suncheon vinalon complex and at many other construction sites.

Such an army, which invariably maintains loyalty to the party and the leader and infinitely shares its destiny with the party during wartime or a time of peace, and in the past and present alike, is invincible and can smash the aggressive maneuvers of any enemy.

Our invincible People's Army is also a highly regularized [chonggyuhwadoen] and iron-clad army with firm revolutionary discipline and order to guarantee the party's leadership throughout the entire army.

With its powerful organizational character and discipline, which nothing can destroy, our revolutionary armed forces have become the invincible ranks which are ever victorious. The entire army breathes with and steps with the party. It acts only according to the unitary order and direction of the party center. This is precisely a proud appearance of our People's Army with firm discipline.

The firm system and order established today in our People's Army to thoroughly implement the party's army-building ideology and leadership are an epochal turn in strengthening and developing our revolutionary armed forces. Today, in our People's Army, the chuche-oriented military line of the party is smoothly conveyed even to each warrior, and all military work is unanimously conducted according to the party's intent. In our People's Army, there is absolutely no room for any element which is against the party's ideology, intent, order, or direction.

Today, the firm working system and discipline of our People's Army to thoroughly implement the party's order are a highly self-conscious discipline which is based on the firm faith and trust that it can be always victorious when it upholds the leadership of the party center.

In the course of leading our chuche-oriented revolutionary armed forces, our party put forth numerous unique military ideas and theories, gained rich experiences to be ever-victorious, and won immortal achievements for our fatherland and people. The victories and successes which have been won in the struggle to permeate the army with the chuche idea are all a noble fruition produced by the wise leadership of our party. Apart from our party's leadership, it is impossible to talk about the ranks of cadres organized in the entire army, about its modernization and consolidation as the invincible ranks armed with the chuche idea, and about the defense posture of our fatherland in which the entire country has become a fortress and all people have been armed. Our People's Army accepts the party's intent as a life-and-death matter and displays a highly self-conscious spirit in fulfilling it, because it has experienced such greatness of the party in practice.

Our People's Army is also the army of the people which sacrificially serves the people and maintains blood relations with the people.

Today, our People's Army and people are firmly united in inseparable blood relations. By taking the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's anti-Japanese slogan that guerrillas cannot survive without the people, as fish cannot survive without water, as a firm guiding principle, all men and officers of the People's Army are defending the security of the fatherland and the people's lives and properties with their lives, and our people are loving the army like their families.

All men and officers of the People's Army and people are struggling by uniting with only a single aspiration and determination to share destiny with the party indefinitely. This is precisely the source of the invincible might of our party, and is the bright future of our revolution.

Today, we can proudly and confidently say that we have built up the powerful revolutionary armed forces which can defend the security of the socialist fatherland and the cause of the party from any aggressive maneuver of the imperialists. Thus, its 55th founding anniversary is especially meaningful, because it is celebrated at a time when the combat capabilities of our People's Army have been unprecedentedly strengthened under the wise leadership of the great party and leader. Based on this success, we must ceaselessly strengthen and develop our revolutionary armed forces.

Today, the chucheization of the entire army is a general task of our People's Army. By upholding the party's slogan to permeate the entire army with the chuche idea, the men and officers of the People's Army must more firmly prepare themselves as true chuche-type communist revolutionaries and continue to vigorously struggle to embody the party's ideology and intent in all areas of the military work and activities.

The KPA is the defender who protects the fatherland's security and the party's cause with the force of arms. Today, the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique are intensifying their war maneuvers with each passing day and drastically beefing up their aggressive armed forces. Under these

circumstances, all men and officers of the People's Army must increase their revolutionary vigilance and maintain a mobilized and tense posture at all times.

We do not seek war. It is an invariable stand of the government of the Republic and our army to oppose war and to desire peace. This is precisely the reason why we have mobilized 150,000 soldiers of the People's Army in the socialist construction even in the present tense situation in which the danger of war exists at all times. The U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique must not miscalculate our peace-loving attitude as weakness of strength. They must halt their war maneuvers at once.

Our revolutionary armed forces are the prestigious and powerful revolutionary army which advances by holding in high esteem the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the outstanding military strategist and the ever-victorious iron-willed commander who defeated the two strong aggressive armies of the imperialists, in the front and by following the guidance of the glorious party center. We have the invincible chuche-oriented army-building ideology and theory which the great leader has created during the period of more than half a century and our party has developed and enriched.

The KPA, which struggles under the wise leadership of the great party and leader and the people's absolute support and trust, will be ever-victorious and will advance forever.

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## RAPID DEVELOPMENT IN AGRICULTURE REPORTED

SK041550 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1520 GMT 4 May 87

[Text] Pyongyang May 4 (KCNA)--Agriculture is rapidly developing in Korea.

The technical revolution has been vigorously expedited in the countryside in accordance with the great socialist rural theses to substantially raise the level of comprehensive mechanization and chemicalization of agriculture and drastically reduce the differences between agricultural and industrial labour.

During the period of the second Seven-Year Plan, the number of tractors and rice-transplanting machines increased 1.5 times each, trucks 1.3 times, trawlers 1.7 times, weeding machines 2 times, combined thrashers 1.4 times and harvesters 6.3 times. The supply of chemical fertilizers to agriculture grew 1.6 times in this period to raise the per hectare application of chemical fertilizers for paddy and non-paddy fields to over 2 tons. The supply of agricultural chemicals of different kinds has also doubled.

In this period more than 200 reservoirs, 3,000 pumping stations and many establishments to use ground water were built to further expand the successes in irrigation.

As a result, a 10 million ton target of grain was attained in 1984, the target year of the plan, despite the limitation of arable land owing to a large mountain area.

Korea set herself the goal of hitting the target of 15 million tons of grain, more than seven million tons of rice among them, in the period of the third Seven-Year Plan (1987-1993).

The state will reclaim 300,000 hectares of tideland till the end of the new long-term plan to decisively enlarge the area of paddy fields.

Many highly efficient tractors will be increasingly sent to the countryside to raise the number of tractors for every 100 hectares of arable land to 10-12 and modern farm machines of different kinds supplied in large number to completely mechanize all farm work from ploughing, sowing and harvesting to thrashing.

The production of chemical fertilizers will reach 7.2 million tons in the last year of the new long-term plan to up their per hectare application to more than 2.5 tons and the supply of various agricultural chemicals drastically increase to do all farm work which cannot be done by machines with the help of chemistry.

The existing irrigation establishments will be readjusted and their technical transformation be accelerated to establish a more modern irrigation system, and successes in electrification be further expanded to markedly enlarge the scope of using electricity in agricultural production.

Korea's agriculture will have a solid material and technological foundation to industrialize agriculture and convert the cooperative ownership into an all-people ownership.

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## ELECTRICITY PRODUCTION INCREASES

SK081522 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1509 GMT 8 May 87

[Text] Pyongyang May 8 (KCNA)--Korea doubled total generating capacity during the Second Seven-Year Plan (1978-1984).

During the period of the fulfilment of the plan and in 1985 and 1986 the large-size Taedonggang power station, workshop No. 3 of the March 17 power station, the Chongjin thermal power complex, the Mirim and Ponghwa barrage power stations and other power stations were [words indistinct] and the expanding project of the Pyongyang and Pukchang thermal power plants completed.

A large number of minor hydraulic power stations have been constructed all over the country.

Korea now annually produces tens of billions of kWh of electricity, enough to meet the growing demand for electricity.

During the new long-term plan (1987-1993) Korea will build the Taechon power stations, Huichon power station and many other large hydraulic and barrage power stations and medium- and small-size power stations on a large scale, so that over 4 million more kW of hydraulic power production capacity may be secured.

The Anju and Kim Chaek thermal power stations and others will be built in major industrial districts and many wind power stations in coastal and mountainous areas.

To develop power industry in a more diversified way and solve the power problem of the country under a far-reaching plan, atomic power stations will also be built.

In order to carry out this vast task successfully, the state will direct much investment to power industry every year. This year the state investment will grow 10.5 percent compared with last year.

Korea which produced 3,900 million kWh of electricity 40 years ago is now marching towards the goal of 100 billion kWh.



## KCNA NOTES PROGRESS OF AGRICULTURAL WORKERS

SK092312 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1519 GMT 9 May 87

[Text] Pyongyang May 9 (KCNA)--The agricultural working people of Korea are meticulously carrying on farm work under the slogan "farm's field is my field".

With a goal to finish maize planting in the main before the rice seedling transplanting starts, they are now overfilling their daily assignments by making an effective use of machines.

In South Hwanghae Province, maize has been planted in 71 percent of the maize fields, taking the province as a whole.

Now the province is planting maize in over 4,000 hectares on a daily average.

South Hamgyong Province is these days boosting the daily transplantation of humus-potted maize seedlings 5-6 percent.

North Hwanghae Province planted maize in more than 40,000 hectares as of May 5.

Meanwhile, preparations for rice-transplantation is progressing at the final stage.

The agricultural working people of the country are raising stout rice seedlings, tending seedbeds on a scientific and technical basis as required by the chuche method of farming.

Paddy field ploughing is being accelerated on cooperative farms in the [word indistinct] including Yonbaek, Yoldusamcholli, Anbyon and Hamhung plains.

The result of the ploughing throughout the country at present is 1.6 times as against the same period of last year.

Cooperative farms are striving to further consolidate the success achieved in the irrigation on the one hand and energetically carrying on the work, on the other, to fill reservoirs with water.

As of May 5, the water storage of reservoirs in all parts of the country was 7.5 percent greater than that in the corresponding period of last year.

## NODONG SINMUN ON SPEEDING UP CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS

SK091050 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2139 GMT 5 May 87

[NODONG SINMUN 6 May editorial: "Let Us Bring About an Upsurge in Major Construction Projects by Fanning the Flames of Technological Innovation"]

[Text] By assuming a vigilant posture for mobilization, our people and the soldiers of the People's Army are vigorously accelerating the construction of major projects designed to implement the far-sighted plan unfolded by the party and the leader. One of the important questions in much more vigorously accelerating the vast projects of building great and lasting edifices, which have been carried out on an unprecedented scale, is to boldly and positively carry out the technological innovation movement at the construction sites.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: Without the rapid development of science and technology and without bold and positive technological innovation, we cannot perform the vast task of the New Long-Range Plan, nor can we raise our country's economy to a new, higher stage.

The construction of major projects, including tideland reclamation and the construction of the Sunchon vinylon industrial complex, Kwangbok Street, and the Taechon power station, are great and worthwhile projects that are being carried out in accordance with our party's far-sighted plan. The construction of major projects, which are being carried out in accordance with the party's plan and under its guidance, are designed to strengthen the country's economic might and to smoothly resolve the questions of food, clothing, and shelter for the people. These projects are vast in construction and are tasks that should be accomplished in the shortest period of time.

In order to complete the unprecedentedly vast construction projects in a short period of time, we should correctly organize construction forces and successfully carry out supply work. At the same time, we should extensively carry out the technological innovation movement.

Technological innovations have boundless potentials that can accelerate construction work both qualitatively and quantitatively in accordance with the requirements of the speed battle. One of the most effective methods in

resolving all questions in construction work, including questions concerning labor and materials and construction methods, are technological innovations. The completion of the Sohae lockgate, which spans 8 kilometers of sea, over the short period of 5 years is related to the fact that this was supported by the results of scientific and technological research.

Our party calls for guaranteeing the speed and quality of construction work at the best level by adopting the new results of technological innovation in major construction projects as experienced in building the Sohae lockgate. By boldly and positively carrying out the technological innovation movement in accordance with the party's demand, the major construction project sector should make the great plan of the party and the leader attain brilliant results at the earliest possible date. To achieve this end, it is important for party organizations and functionaries in this sector to grasp and positively forge ahead with technological innovation work.

Experiences show that where party organizations and functionaries correctly activate the masses of people by paying deep attention to technological innovations, the flames of technological innovation will burn furiously and miraculous results will be attained. Party organizations and functionaries of the sectors and units that are in charge of major construction projects should guide the struggle to accelerate major construction projects with a clear aim and consciousness by boldly and positively carrying out the technological innovation movement in accordance with the party's demand.

What is important in grasping and forging ahead with technological innovation work is to help the broad strata of construction workers to positively participate in technological innovations with interest.

The wisdom of the people is inexhaustible. There is no question that we cannot resolve by mobilizing the masses of people. Our party has advanced victoriously by always resolving all questions in revolution and construction by activating the masses of people and by resorting to their strength and wisdom.

Party organizations and functionaries should deeply explain among the masses of construction workers the party's intent to vigorously carry out a mass technological innovation movement and the party's scientific and technological policy. Thus, they should help all of them willingly and positively participate in technological innovations. At the same time, they should develop even the smallest buds of technological innovation among the masses of people, commend innovators, and make all construction sites seethe with the atmosphere of technological innovation by successfully carrying out the work of introducing the results of technological innovation into construction work.

Everyone can effect technological innovations if they concentrate on this work. All construction workers should exert steady efforts to renovate more than one technique with the faith that if they exert efforts, they can become inventors and ingenious devisers.

Boldness and patience are required for effecting technological innovations. The invention and introduction of the new construction methods of our own style by the construction workers of the Sohae lockgate is the result attained in the course of boldly planning and of boldly implementing plans with boldness vested by the party.

Those workers who are engaged in major construction projects should continuously renovate technology by developing original ideas, by advancing positive suggestions, and by boldly carrying out their activities. There may be repeated failure and difficulties in the course of technological innovation. Waving or stopping work halfway because of this has nothing to do with a revolutionary work style. No matter what technological innovations they may effect, all construction workers should steadily carry out this work to the end with confidence and patience.

What is important in introducing and expanding the results of technological innovation at construction sites for major projects is to strengthen creative cooperation among the workers, scientists, and technicians. Strengthening creative cooperation among workers, scientists, and technicians is our party's consistent policy requirement and a mighty way to forge ahead with technological innovations. Only when construction workers' excellent ideas developed during the course of labor are correctly combined with science and technology can we attain great successes in technological innovations.

Responding to the call of the party, many scientists and technicians, visiting construction sites for major projects, are struggling to resolve scientific and technological questions arising from reality. This is good. However, in order to correctly attain material results from this activity, creative cooperation between scientists and technicians and construction workers should be realized at a higher level. Workers, scientists, and technicians should continuously renovate technology at construction sites for major projects by highly displaying the spirit of cooperation--the frank spirit of learning and teaching and of joining creative wisdom and strength.

All functionaries and workers participating in the construction of major projects should vigorously accelerate this work by vigorously carrying out the movement to create the speed of the 1980's everywhere by further fanning the flames of the mass technological innovation movement.

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CSO: 4110/142

ECONOMIC

NORTH KOREA

BRIEFS

NEW INDUSTRIAL FACILITIES COMMISSIONED--Pyongyang April 24 (KCNA)--The Taedonggang clothing factory of the Moranbong joint venture company was commissioned recently. The modernly-equipped factory will produce hundreds of thousands of suits of high-quality men's clothes annually. It is the first object operated by the Moranbong joint venture company which was established at the end of last year through a contract between the Unha General Trading Company and the Moranbong Company Ltd of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon). The Soho coal mine of the Anju district coal mining complex and the Yonpunx mine, Chagang Province, were commissioned. The newly developed Soho coal mine is rich in deposits of high-quality coal and has favourable excavating conditions. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1046 GMT 24 Apr 87 SK] /6662

CSO: 4100/182

S&T COOPERATION PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH CZECHOSLOVAKIA

SK050445 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0436 GMT 5 May 87

[Text] Pyongyang May 5 (KCNA)--A protocol of the 27th meeting of the Standing Subcommittee for Scientific and Technological Cooperation between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic was signed in Pyongyang Monday.

It was signed by Kim Ung-ho, vice-chairman of the DPRK State Commission of Science and Technology, and Frantisek Brom, vice-chairman of the Czechoslovak State Committee for the Development of Science and Technology and Investment.

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CSO: 4100/185

## SECOND SCIENTIFIC, TECHNOLOGICAL FESTIVAL CLOSES

SK090519 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0507 GMT 9 May 87

[Text] Pyongyang May 9 (KCNA)--The Second Festival of Science and Technology closed May 8.

Participating in the festival were people of broad strata who put forward 37,730 scientific and technological papers, contest entry works and exhibits.

A combined forum of the festival was held at the Grand People's Study House on May 7 and 8.

Read at the forum were 20 odd fine scientific and technological papers selected at divisional forums on coal, mining, geology, machinery, electronic automation, chemistry, light industry, agriculture, etc.

Speaking at the meeting for summing up the second festival, Yi Cho-pang, chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean General Federation of Science and Technology, said dear Comrade Kim Chong-il showed deep care so that the Festival of Science and Technology could be held between February and April every year in various forms and ways.

He stated that the latest festival made a great contribution to improving anew the technology of development and utility of raw material, fuel and power, carrying out the modernisation of technical equipment and placing management on a new scientific foundation to suit the party's intention to accelerate *chuche*-orientation, modernisation and scientisation of the national economy.

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CSO: 4100/187

## DFRF INDICTMENT OF U.S. 'RULE' IN SOUTH KOREA

SK070803 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2300 GMT 3 May 87

[Letter of indictment by the DFRF Central Committee issued on 3 May]

[Text] Prior to the transfer of power, scheduled to take place in South Korea in February next year, the U.S. imperialists have recently disguised themselves as being interested in the democratization of South Korean society. However, this is a cunning, deceitful trick and hypocrisy designed to suppress the South Korean people's anti-U.S. spirit, which has further increased with the passage of time, and to further strengthen their colonial, fascist rule.

While seeking not democracy, but fascism, the U.S. imperialists have further strengthened a colonial, fascist ruling system in a cunning manner every time the transfer of power has taken place.

The DFRF Central Committee issues this letter of indictment to disclose to the world the true colors of the U.S. imperialists, who have hindered the democratization of South Korean society and have pursued fascism.

1. The U.S. imperialists are the ringleaders of the fascist rule in South Korea.

The basic aim of the U.S. imperialists' occupation of South Korea is to hold on to it as a military bridgehead designed to invade the Asian Continent, as well as to turn it into their colony forever. To achieve this end, since they have occupied South Korea, the U.S. imperialists have considered fascist rule the basic form of colonial rule over South Korea.

Judging that they could not achieve the aim of occupation without strangling the South Korean people's increased patriotic zeal for building a unified democratic and independent country after 15 August, the U.S. imperialists began promulgating decrees on tyrannical military rule upon crawling into South Korea. Thus, they have revealed their true color as colonial fascist rulers.

By issuing a proclamation that a military government will be established for residents in the area south of latitude 38 degrees north, that those who



refuse to respond will be put to death or receive another form of punishment--the 1947 edition of the Collection of the Laws of the Military Government, page 1--the U.S. imperialists dismantled by force the people's committees, which had been established by the people's own will, and banned the legal activities of patriotic and democratic political parties and mass organizations.

Following the establishment of the U.S. military government, the Communist Party became illegal. Reformist political parties, including the People's Republican Party, and many social organizations, including the National Council of the Trade Unions of Korea, the National General Federation of Peasants, the Korean Democratic and Patriotic Union, and the General Federation of South Korean Cultural Organizations, were dismantled or their activities banned. The number of political parties that were dismantled by force after the proclamation of the establishment of the military government to the end of 1949 amounted to 162. The number of political parties, which were under the control of the Democratic Frontline and the registration of which were nullified, amounted to 133--South Korean publication "Tangin," 1982.

While burying democratic forces in South Korea, the U.S. imperialists solidified the foundation for colonial and fascist rule by organizing tyrannical forces by forming reactionary political parties and social organizations, such as the Korean Democratic Party, the National Association for the Independence of Korea, and the Northwest Youth Organization, by rallying their stooges and reactionary bureaucratic elements who had served during the Japanese imperialist era. As a result of the U.S. imperialists' maneuvers for colonization and fascism, the number of policemen in 1947 under the U.S. military government was 28,852, an increase of 5,595 from 1940--that is, during the period of Japanese imperialist rule. The number of reactionary government officials in 1948 was 179,549, an increase of 6,335 from the Government-general of Korea shortly before 15 August.

To maintain by force the colonial, fascist rule through the military government, the U.S. imperialists have suppressed the freedom of the press, publication, assembly, and organization and have ignored the authority of political activities by concocting and issuing various decrees and fascist evil laws at their own will.

The various evil fascist laws used to suppress the people during the period of the U.S. military government amounted to more than 500. Using the military government, the U.S. imperialists bestially suppressed the general strike of South Korean workers in September 1946 against the policy of colonial subjugation and fascist despotism and the people's struggle in October that same year, and slaughtered more than 25,000 people. According to materials the enemy themselves released, 13,769 people were arrested in South Korea in August 1947, 2,281 people were killed or seriously wounded, and 5,102 people were injured. While suppressing the people's struggle on Cheju Island in April 1948, the U.S. imperialists and their stooges slaughtered more than 70,000 patriotic people, a number equivalent to one-quarter of the residents of Cheju Island.

To strengthen the fascist colonial rule over South Korea, the U.S. imperialists unhesitatingly committed the fascist and terrorist act of assassinating democrats and off-stage politicians in an underhanded manner. Using the pretext that while opposing interference in the internal affairs of Korea by foreign forces, Yo Un-yong, leader of the People's Party, called for the establishment of a unified democratic and independent country shortly after 15 August, without rendering cooperation to the U.S. military government. Hodge, the commander of the U.S. forces occupying South Korea, instructed Chang Taek-sang, chief of the Seoul Metropolitan Police Bureau, to assassinate him in broad daylight on 18 July 1947. When Kim Ju adopted a progressive line by calling for the withdrawal of the U.S. forces and for achieving reunification through negotiations between the North and South after opposing maneuvers to concoct a unilateral government in South Korea by holding a unilateral election and after participating in a joint meeting of the North and South in April 1948, the U.S. imperialists had An Tu-hui, artillery 2d lieutenant of the puppet army, assassinate him on 26 June 1959. Thus, to implement by force their policy of turning South Korea into a colonial military base, the U.S. imperialists, since they first occupied South Korea, have solidified the foundation for fascist rule and have mercilessly suppressed all independent and democratic elements and progressive social and political forces. As a result, the U.S. imperialists' colonial rule over South Korea has become something fascist, and fascist rule has become the basic form of the U.S. imperialists' colonial rule over South Korea.

The continuation of fascist colonial rule in South Korea over the past 40-odd years has been the continuation and extension of the U.S. military government. Accordingly, the ringleaders of fascist rule in South Korea are none other than the U.S. imperialists.

2. The U.S. imperialists are manipulators who have maintained their fascist colonial rule by using puppets.

The imperialists' policy of placing colonies under their control by directly using the governor-general method of rule, encountered throughout the world shortly after World War II, met with the strong resistance of people who sought independence. Because of this, instead of using the old method of ruling colonies, the U.S. imperialists resorted to the new method of ruling colonies by using trusted stooges they had trained.

When the military government encountered the people's strong opposition and rejection in South Korea, the U.S. imperialists began to maintain colonial rule by using puppets. Based on the foundation of fascist colonial rule they had solidified over 3 years of the military government, the U.S. imperialists concocted the Syngman Rhee puppet regime by holding a unilateral election in May 1948. No sooner had the Syngman Rhee regime, which was illegally concocted by the U.S. imperialists' bayonets, appeared in the world than it maintained the despotic police rule of mercilessly suppressing progressive forces, which demanded democracy and the country's peaceful reunification, by formulating hundreds of fascist evil laws, including the National Security Law, which was much more severe than the law on the maintenance of public peace during the era of Japanese imperialism.

During the 6 months following July 1949, the rascals slaughtered more than 62,000 patriots on charges of opposing their colonial rule and war maneuvers. In particular, the rascals much more cruelly suppressed the democratic advance movement the people carried out when the election of the puppet president was held. In addition, they unhesitatingly committed the terrorist act of assassinating political rivals of the puppets. When Cho Pong-am, leader of the Progressive Party, won more than 2 million approval votes in May 1956 after running for the presidential election by upholding a reunification program against imperialism and fascism, the U.S. imperialists and the puppet clique disbanded the Progressive Party by force and arrested and imprisoned the executive members of the party. On 31 July 1959, they brutally slaughtered Cho Pong-am in prison. When Sin Ik-hui showed signs of winning after running from the Democratic Party for the election of the puppet president held in May 1956, the rascals killed him with poison on a Honam line train on 5 May the same year, 10 days before the election. They subsequently assassinated Cho Pyong-ok, a right-wing politician, who ran for the presidential election as a candidate from the Democratic Party, prior to the election of the puppet president on 15 March 1960, pretending that they were carrying out surgical operations on him in a U.S. Army hospital--South Korean publication, "Tangin," Chapter 3.

When fascist colonial rule faced a crisis following the fall of the Syngman Rhee puppet regime as a result of the 19 April people's uprising, the U.S. imperialists remedied the crisis for a while by pretending to establish a democratic government by using the Chang Myon puppet regime. They then established a much more wicked fascist military rule by staging the 16 May military coup by instigating military hooligan Pak Chong-hui, a stooge they personally trained.

After staging the 16 May military coup, the U.S. imperialists had traitor Pak Chong-hui formulate evil fascist laws and establish military, tyrannical agencies. Having concocted the Supreme Assembly for National Reconstruction after simultaneously disbanding the National Assembly, an ornament of constitutional democracy, and all political parties and social organizations, the Pak Chong-hui ring, under the manipulation of the U.S. imperialists, formulated more than 3,780 evil fascist laws, including the Emergency Law on National Reconstruction, the Anticommunist Law, the Political Party Law, the Law on the Purification of Political Activities, and the Law on Assembly and Demonstration. During the 5 months following 20 October 1962, the Pak Chong-hui ring arrested and imprisoned more than 283,000 people on various charges.

After maintaining and reinforcing fascist ruling agencies and tyrannical systems by using the group of military hooligans, the U.S. imperialists staged the farce of changing traitor Pak Chong-hui's martial law military government into a civilian government in December 1963. They then raved that this government was the example of democratic rule.

When the spirit of peaceful reunification increased and when the foundation of anticommunism and fascism collapsed in South Korea following the issuance of the historic 4 July North-South Joint Statement, the U.S. imperialists

instigated the Pak Chong-hui ring to promulgate an emergency martial law decree in October 1972 on top of the already issued decree on state of emergency and to establish the most despotic Yusin fascist dictatorial system.

Under the Yusin dictatorial system in South Korea, decrees on emergency measures were successively issued, all democratic activities were banned, and many patriots and democrats were arrested and imprisoned. Even the international terrorist act of abducting in broad daylight Kim Tae-chung, who had sought political asylum overseas, was committed.

When fascist dictatorial rule encountered greater resistance from the South Korean people and when they failed to maintain fascist colonial rule as a result of the democratic struggle in October 1979, the U.S. imperialists hatched a wicked plot to replace their stooge with a much more wicked fascist military element by staging the farce of shooting Pak Chong-hui.

Referring to this, Kim Chae-kyu, former director of the puppet Central Intelligence Agency, who shot Pak Chong-hui to death, said that the United States was behind him and that Pak Chong-hui was the victim of the premeditated plot of the United States--THE NEW YORK TIMES, 2 November 1979.

After shooting Pak Chong-hui to death, the U.S. imperialists brought Choe Kyu-ha to the front as a temporary president for the sake of formality to deceive the people who rejected fascist rule. By instigating the fascist Chon Tu-hwan ring behind this, they helped it stage the 12 December military coup. Thus, they assisted him in seizing power in a fascist and dictatorial manner.

After transferring the 9th and 20th Infantry Divisions belonging to the puppet 3d Army, which was under the operational control of the commander of the U.S. forces occupying South Korea, the notorious airborne special task force, and the M48 tank and armored car unit to the Chon Tu-hwan ring at the time of the military coup, the U.S. imperialists, coming up with the matter of the right of operational command as if they were skeptical of the military coup, held talks and raved that the UN Forces commander's right of operational command constitutes defense against a communist invasion and that the use of army troops by the puppet military for domestic purpose is free. Thus, they justified the replacement of power through the military coup of the puppets.

At the time of suppressing the people's uprising in Kwangju, the U.S. imperialists approved the additional mobilization for the fascist Chon Tu-hwan clique of four combat brigades deployed on the frontline, and patronized the fascist Chon Tu-hwan ring's bloody and barbarous holocaust by hinting direct interference by U.S. ground troops and by drawing two aircraft carriers and air force troops into South Korea--appendix of the January 1982 edition of the magazine SINTONG-A, entitled "The 100-Year History of Relations Between South Korea and the United States," page 228.

While degrading the patriotic Kwangju citizens as rioters at a meeting of the U.S. National Security Council, Brzezinski, assistant to the U.S. president for national security affairs at that time, raved that the rioters should be suppressed with an iron fist. Thus, he brazenly instigated the fascist Chon Tu-hwan clique to commit the mass holocaust in Kwangju--TASS report from Washington, 24 May 1980.

In 1980 alone, traitor Chon Tu-hwan, under the patronage of the U.S. imperialists, banished more than 57,000 people from public office under the pretext of purifying society, and imprisoned more than 30,000 people. During the period from the 17 May violence to 1981, he coercively arrested more than 55,000 students on charges of demanding the democratization of campuses, imprisoned more than 15,000 of them, and dragged more than 38,000 of them to the concentration camp of the puppet army--MINJOK SIBO, paper of Mindan-lining Koreans in Japan, 21 October 1981.

Having remedied the crisis of toppling colonial rule for a while with violence, the U.S. imperialists had Wickham, commander of the U.S. imperialist aggressive forces occupying South Korea, hold a press conference on 8 August 1980 with AP reporters, saying that the U.S. Government had decided to support Chon Tu-hwan. Thus, they brazenly forced Choe Kyu-ha, the nominal president, to resign--TONG-A ILBO, 17 August 1980.

In order to justify traitor Chon Tu-hwan's seizure of power, the U.S. imperialists had him hold the election for the puppet president in February 1981. Prior to this election, they invited him to the United States, supported all crimes committed by his ring, and promised the supply of great quantities of military equipment. Having thus established the Chon Tu-hwan military and fascist system, which was much more despotic and brazen than the Yusin dictatorial system, the U.S. imperialists instigated those concerned to maintain murderous and despotic rule over the South Korean people in an unprecedented manner.

The entire course of concocting the Syngman Rhee, Chang Myon, Pak Chong-hui, and Chon Tu-hwan puppet regimes vividly shows that the U.S. imperialists have unhesitatingly killed and even dismissed their stooges whenever occasions called for maintaining the fascist colonial rule in South Korea.

3. The U.S. imperialists are cunning hypocrites who have sought fascism, pretending that they seek democracy.

Concerned about the situation regarding human rights in South Korea, official figures in political circles in the United States have frequently expressed their wish that democracy be achieved through the peaceful transfer of power. However, this is the utterance of sugar-coated words designed to pacify the anti-U.S. sentiment of the South Korean people. Giving priority to the promise for security, the U.S. ruling circles have instigated the South Korean puppets toward fascism. Apart from distant examples, in testimony before Congress on 25 December 1975, Kissinger, former U.S. secretary of state, raved that the United States should support the South Korean regime from the standpoint of U.S. interests, even though the latter's act of

violating human rights is not acceptable. At the foreign activities sub-committee of the Senate Appropriations Committee on 14 April 1976, they said that aid to South Korea in terms of security should be considered apart from the issue of human rights, thus revealing a hidden intention of supporting the act of fascism in South Korea--JIJI report, 14 April 1976.

U.S. Senator Hiram Fong said that it is conceivable that some of the rights of the South Korean people have been suppressed in light of the fact that South Korea faces the threat of North Korea, even though the Yusin fascist dictatorial system was the target of international denunciation, thus revealing his real intention of seeking fascism in South Korea--JIJI report, 25 June 1975.

In a commentary carried on 28 April 1975, the WASHINGTON STAR, an official U.S. publication, stated that, when dealing with human rights--the issue of a very boisterous and disorderly minority faction of the opposition party--if we can ignore the reserved attitude we have assumed by freeing ourselves from reality, we can thank Pak Chong-hui's strong and responsible regime. Thus, he highly praised the military and fascist dictatorial system in South Korea. At the Senate Appropriations Committee on 24 February 1977, Vance, former U.S. secretary of state, said that the United States will fulfill its promise for security in South Korea.

He then said that even though we are interested in the issue of human rights, it would be erroneous for us to curtail economic aid required for those countries which are related with this issue--Congressional Report Nos 3 and 4, 1977.

At the University of Georgia he raved that instead of dealing with those countries that violate human rights with a uniform policy, the United States will consider its interests in terms of security before taking action--JIJI report from Washington, 1 May 1977.

The hidden intention of the U.S. imperialists, who while clamorously babbling about democracy superficially, have in fact sought fascism in South Korea, has been much more clearly revealed through the visits to South Korea by U.S. presidents. Having implicitly extended support for traitor Pak Chong-hui's fascist dictatorial system by keeping silent, former U.S. President Ford, while visiting South Korea, supported the fascist dictatorial system by promising military and economic aid to dictator Pak Chong-hui. Referring to this, Morris Udall, member of the U.S. House of Representatives, who once ran for president as a candidate of the U.S. Democratic Party, scathingly said: The Pak regime is the most tyrannical and undemocratic regime in the Free World. By shaking hands with Pak Chong-hui after visiting Seoul, President Ford showed that the United States in fact supports this dictator--JIJI report, 5 July 1975.

While uttering honeyed words that he demands politics that value human rights by holding South Korea-U.S. summit talks when he visited South Korea in the summer of 1976, former U.S. President Carter assumed the attitude of tolerating the brazen commitment of fascist tyranny during his sojourn in

South Korea--the confiscation of more than 20,000 copies of MINJU CHONSON, organ of the New Korea Democratic Party [NKDP], on three occasions; the trial against the vice president of the NKDP; and the punishment of seven persons, including lecturers of the social training center of the Christian Academy, on charges of tolerating communists.

No sooner had traitor Chon Tu-hwan staged the 13 December military coup than Carter sent a message of congratulations to him, saying that the United States would continuously remain the reliable friendly ally of South Korea--TONG-A ILBO, 21 December 1979.

On 27 May 1980, when traitor Chon Tu-hwan brutally suppressed the people's uprising in Kwangju, he raved that if the Chon Tu-hwan ring could maintain security in South Korea, the United States would support it, thus patronizing the military dictator's barbarous act of holocaust.

Degrading the South Korean people shortly after the Kwangju incident by describing their nature as resembling that of lemmings, Wickham, commander of the U.S. forces occupying South Korea, brazenly stated that democracy is not suited to them. During a press conference with reporters from the HAPTONG Press Agency, Haig, former U.S. secretary of state, stated that the Chon Tu-hwan ring's act of violating the rights of the people is very important to the United States and that the United States should naturally support the Chon Tu-hwan government--South Korean central broadcast on 17 October 1980.

Present U.S. President Reagan invited traitor Chon Tu-hwan to the United States ahead of others after taking office, highly praised his behavior, and promised aid, thus guaranteeing full support for the fascist and military dictatorial system. Referring to this, Bruce Cummings, researcher on the history of South Korean politics at Washington University, said: One of President Reagan's acts was to invite Chon Tu-hwan to Washington. This was a step toward solidifying the Chon Tu-hwan regime after the coup--NEW KOREA TIMES on 10 December 1983.

The 1 December 1983 edition of HAEOE HANMINBO said: While visiting South Korea in November 1983, raving that he is interested in achieving democracy and protecting human rights, Reagan did not refer at all, in his speech to the South Korean National Assembly and during talks with Chon Tu-hwan, to democracy or the issue of human rights demanded by students. Instead, he stated that political stability is the cornerstone of security and that political progress has been achieved in South Korea. Thus, he abided by the foreign policy of tolerating traditional dictatorships in friendly allies for the sake of national interests.

In particular, when the anti-U.S. spirit of independence recently increased in South Korea and the crisis of fascist colonial rule deepened, the U.S. imperialists began trying to mislead public opinion by saying that democracy would be achieved using the transfer of power, which would allegedly take place in June of next year, as the momentum. To achieve this end, the U.S. imperialists have conceived a wicked plot to prolong fascist colonial rule

by giving puppet Chon Tu-hwan a script on compromise between the ruling and opposition parties through dialogue, by successively sending top-notch executors--including the secretaries of defense and state--to South Korea, and by simultaneously reshuffling the U.S. ambassador in Seoul and the chief of the South Korean branch office of the U.S. CIA.

What the U.S. imperialists intended in this regard was to divide the opposition party and democratic forces in South Korea and deter the movement to revise the constitution to favor directly electing the president, which opposed the prolongation of the present military and fascist dictatorial system. The U.S. imperialists' effort to have the Chon Tu-hwan ring work toward revising the constitution by reaching agreement through compromise between the ruling and opposition parties by giving it a plan for revising the constitution to favor a parliamentary cabinet system that contradicts the plan to revise the constitution to favor directly electing the president, was the product of their machination. When they failed to realize constitutional revision by agreement through compromise between the ruling and opposition parties due to the strong opposition of the opposition party and democratic forces, the U.S. imperialists instigated puppet Chon Tu-hwan to divide and undermine the opposition party and democratic forces by oppression and appeasement.

By mobilizing hundreds of thousands of tyrannical police forces, the U.S. imperialists and the fascist Chon Tu-hwan ring, while cruelly suppressing the struggle of off-stage democratic forces and students to revise the constitution to favor directly electing the president and smash the plot to remain in power forever, finally split the NKDP by appeasing and buying off some figures of the opposition parties, including the NKDP. When the NKDP split, the U.S. imperialists hurriedly had traitor Chon Tu-hwan issue a special statement that he would transfer the government according to the present constitution because the realization of constitutional revision by agreement is not feasible due to the split in the NKDP and pressing political schedules, and that he would resolutely cope with any opposition to this. This is a product of the two-pronged trick of the U.S. imperialists, who, while babbling about the development of democracy through negotiation and compromise between the ruling and opposition parties, have supported the Chon Tu-hwan ring's effort to again usurp power and its fascist system. This is also a manifestation of the heinous plot to exterminate all democratic forces in South Korea with bayonets. Thus, it has become much clearer that the U.S. imperialists' sugar-coated words that democracy would be achieved using the transfer of power in February of next year as the momentum, is a lie.

Although the U.S. imperialists have cunningly maneuvered to evade responsibility, to create the impression that traitor Chon Tu-hwan's issuance of a special statement had nothing to do with them, it is a fraudulent trick designed to prevent the disclosure of their true color in strangling democracy in South Korea and in trying to continuously prolong the military fascist dictatorial system. All the facts clearly show that the democracy and protection of human rights clamorously referred to by the U.S. imperialists are sham and that what they demand is not the democratic development of South Korean society, but the prolongation of the fascist, military and colonial rule.



If the U.S. imperialists demand the democratization of South Korean society, they should stop their support and aid for the South Korean military and fascist regime. They should also stop meddling in the internal affairs and immediately withdraw from South Korea, taking along with them their aggressive troops and nuclear weapons.

We expect that people from all walks of life in South Korea will correctly watch the cunning maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists, who wield the bloody swords of fascism behind the signboard of democracy and the protection of human rights, and much more resolutely rise in the righteous and patriotic struggle to force the U.S. imperialist aggressive forces to withdraw and thus bring an end to the fascist colonial rule.

3 May 1987, Pyongyang

/6091

CSO: 4110/142

## CHON'S POWER MANEUVER TACTICS DECRIED

## U.S. Called 'Manipulator'

SK100710 (Clandestine) Voice of National Salvation in Korean to South Korea  
0300 GMT 5 May 87

[Talk by Madame Yun Chong-won in the "Hour for Compatriots Abroad" feature program: "The United States Is the Manipulator of the Chon Tu-hwan Regime"]

[Text] I believe you know that on 13 April, Chon Tu-hwan issued a special statement and brazenly revealed the intention of once again seizing power not by revising the constitution but in accordance with the existing constitution, evoking strong discontent and denunciation from our people and from the international community.

The present situation is at a grave point of time in determining the extension of the cruel fascist dictatorial system or the attainment of democracy through constitutional revision. While much more glaringly revealing its despotic nature, the DJP, a fascist political party, is clinging fast to an attempt to prolong its term in office, and the New Korea Democratic Party, which has struggled to revise the constitution by adopting the system of directly electing the president amid the expectation of all the people, has shared the destiny of the split in the party.

No sooner had Chon Tu-hwan brazenly uttered wild words in his special statement that he will ban discussion of the matter of constitutional revision, will continuously enforce the present constitution, and will severely punish those who refuse to respond to this, than the present fascist ruling circles began to brutally suppress with bayonets the patriotic struggle of the people from all walks of life, including students, who have demanded independence, democracy, and reunification. The present situation shows that the Chon Tu-hwan clique is a group of the tyrants of the century, who while staying alive by resorting to bayonets, only desire long-term office.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring, which has shouted for constitutional revision within its term of office as a result of its being driven to a corner by our people's struggle to revise the constitution by adopting the system of directly electing the president and to achieve democracy, has suddenly changed its attitude and revealed the intention of once again seizing power in accordance

with the existing constitution. This is because of implicit and explicit manipulation by the U.S. persons in authority.

According to public opinion and rumors at home and abroad, Chon Tu-hwan issued the special statement after obtaining approval from U.S. Ambassador to South Korea Lilley. This is not groundless. This is the correct description of the situation of colonial South Korea that has been manipulated by the United States.

As a matter of fact, without manipulation by the United States, we cannot imagine the degradation of the political situation concerning constitutional revision into catastrophe, or the fact that mercilessly trampling underfoot the people's will and desire, the Chon Tu-hwan clique's outrageous, despotic, and dictatorial rule has followed the course of reusurping power.

As is known, the United States helped the Chon Tu-hwan ring to stage the 12 December military coup, to slaughter thousands of fellow countrymen in Kwangju, and to establish a regime on a sea of blood. It has turned this land into a thoroughgoing colony of its own and has made South Korean society much more deeply plagued by fascism.

Through the disasterous scenes of Kwangju, our people have come to keenly realize that the United States is by no means our friendly ally and friend, and that without eliminating such pro-U.S. fascist elements as Chon Tu-hwan, they cannot fulfill their desires for independence, democracy, and reunification. Thus, they have resolutely waged the anti-U.S. and anti-fascist struggle to achieve democracy. Part of this has been the pan-national struggle to revise the constitution. It is the desire of our people to fulfill their desires for democracy by personally electing the president. Accordingly, the struggle to revise the constitution has been vigorously waged with the strength of the will of all the people.

This has dealt a great blow to the United States, which desires to dominate South Korea forever, and the Chon Tu-hwan clique, which follows it. Perplexed by this, the U.S. persons in authority have tried to help the fascist Chon Tu-hwan dictatorial clique, which had shouted about absolutely protecting the constitution, to have sufficient time to extricate itself from a miserable position after being driven into a corner by instigating it to conduct negotiations for constitutional revision. In order to implement a heinous plot to protect and extend the military and fascist dictatorial system by making the NKDP merge into the DJP by dragging the former into the National Assembly, the U.S. persons in authority, loudly shouting for realizing constitutional revision by reaching an agreement, had the DJP come up with the plan for revising the constitution by adopting a parliamentary cabinet system. Thus, they in fact made negotiations for constitutional revision a paper plan, and applied pressure on the NKDP to make it arrange a compromise with the DJP.

While carrying out conspiratorial operations to divide and weaken the NKDP, they had pro-U.S. shills--including Yi Chol-sung--in the NKDP take the lead in developing and intensifying internal strife in the NKDP by giving them

directives after inviting them to the United States. At the same time, in order to achieve their goal of defeating one by one, they have used a two-pronged trick--intrigue and tyranny--by causing strife between the NKDP and the movement forces.

As is known, South Korea is a forward base for the United States for an invasion against North Korea and Asia. Accordingly, with the hidden intention of protecting its system of colonial domination, the United States has concentrated on developing the political situation toward the resurpation of power by military dictators by implicitly and explicitly meddling in the political situation in this land concerning constitutional revision by wearing the mask of conservatism and by holding the club of a military coup.

As a result of dark machinations by the U.S. persons in authority, the split of the opposition party has occurred in this land, the political situation concerning constitutional revision has reached the state of catastrophe, and the military dictators have brazenly embarked on the road of long-term office, wielding blood-stained swords. This clearly shows that the U.S. imperialists are the principal culprits of the Kwangju disaster, are the ringleaders of the fascist dictatorial system, and are the arch-enemy of our people.

As long as the United States, which has supported and manipulated the dictator, manipulates such a pro-U.S. fascist tyrant as Chon Tu-hwan by placing this land under the yoke of aggression and colonial rule, we cannot expect any negotiations for constitutional revision, democracy, and reunification. At a time when, forced by the U.S. aggressors, Chon Tu-hwan's military fascist elements have embarked on the road of the all-out suppression of the people, our people have no place to hesitate and retreat any longer. In unison, our people should rise in the anti-U.S. and antifascist struggle to achieve reunification--the fellow countrymen's long-cherished desire--and the independence and democratization of South Korean society and to oppose the U.S. aggressors and the treacherous Chon Tu-hwan clique, which sells out the country and the people while flattering and subserviently following them.

#### VNS on Situation Following 13 Apr

SK120338 (Clandestine) Voice of National Salvation in Korean to South Korea  
1200 GMT 7 May 87

[Talk by Madame Yun Chong-won in the feature program "Hour for the Youths and Students": "The Current Situation and the Attitude of the Youths and Students Toward It"]

[Text] The current situation has now reached a very grave point due to the Chon Tu-hwan group's vicious challenge to and its fascist, tyrannical act against the ardent desire of the youths, students, and masses of all walks of life for independence, democracy, and reunification.

As is widely known, on 13 April, in a special statement, Chon Tu-hwan froze debate on constitutional revision, declaring that he would forcibly proceed

with the election of a president under the current constitution, and threatened to harshly punish those who oppose it--the so-called important decision.

As a result, the course of political development, that had hitherto rushed along a road of struggle toward achieving a democratic constitution after abolishing a fascist one amid our masses' unanimous aspirations and ardent hope for democratization, was abruptly broken; the Chon Tu-hwan group has now declared a full-scale fascist offensive against the democratic, patriotic forces. This is an intolerable mockery and a challenge to our people who ardently hope for the democratization of society and an end to the fascist dictatorial rule. It is also the open act of usurping power to stay in power indefinitely.

As is widely known, to our masses, who have been oppressed, deprived of their democratic rights and freedom under the fascist colonial ruling system over the past 40 years, nothing could be more pressing and vital than attaining a democratic constitution after abolishing a fascist one--a life-or-death matter to them.

For this reason, the youths, students, and masses of all walks of life have been tenaciously engaged in the struggle to amend the constitution in defiance of the mounting fascist suppression without stagnation and letup.

The Chon Tu-hwan group, which was driven into crisis as a result of the struggle to amend the constitution, which has surged forward and expanded into a daily-growing pan-national movement on the heels of the heating up for democratization, fabricated a deceptive farce of shifting from its absolute defense of the constitution to revision of the constitution based on agreement.

Under the pretext of constitutional revision based on agreement, the Chon Tu-hwan ring began to fully suppress all manner of righteous struggle of the elements and masses of all walks of life for democratization on charges of being left-leaning or being sympathetic to communism, while employing schemes to divide and create dissension within the opposition party, and finally led the situation to the point where the NKDP broke up. In addition, the Chon Tu-hwan group banned debate on constitutional revision by using this as an excuse and laid bare for all to see its attempt to stay in power indefinitely.

Because of such a ruthless and crafty fascist offensive and appeasement schemes, the course of political development that had moved toward amending the constitution came to an abrupt halt and the dark clouds of the one-party dictatorship hang heavily over the heads of the masses.

At the same time, ignoring aspirations for peace and peaceful reunification--the unanimous desire of the youths, students, and people of all walks of life in South Korea--the Chon Tu-hwan group is now enthused about preparations for a war of armed northward invasion and chanting the national policy of anticommunism at the top of its lungs and laying obstacles before

national reunification by flatly and doggedly refusing to accept the North's proposal for North-South talks.

Because of the military dictatorial group led by Chon Tu-hwan, which is clinging fast to fascist and splittist schemes that run counter to the trends of the times and public opinion, even the slightest hope for democratization, which was enlivened with the prospect for constitutional revision, has now been dashed under the cold, silent shadow of fascism, thereby rendering the cause of democratizing society and national reunification something beyond our reach.

Dear youths and students, the current situation in which the hope for constitutional revision has been ruthlessly dashed in the wake of Chon Tu-hwan's 13 April important decision, leaves us at a crossroad of having to decide between the victims of the dictatorial regime by the prolongation of the fascist group's stay in power or uniting in a struggle for independence, democracy, and reunification.

As was demonstrated by the great Kwangju massacre in 1980 and the bloody course of development over the past 7 years since the Chon Tu-hwan group ascended to power, it is impossible to achieve democratization and national reunification as long as the Chon Tu-hwan group, the unrivalled murderous devils and heinous devils and heinous fascist tyrants, remain in power.

Since the Chon Tu-hwan group is openly rushing along the road of long-term office while subjecting the youths, students, and democratic, patriotic forces to a full-scale fascist offensive, our measses have now have no conscience and no ground to lose. This being the case, the confrontation between the democratic, patriotic forces and the fascist treacherous forces is uncontrollably spiralling toward an extreme point with the passage of time.

At such a time as the present upheaval, the youths and students should rise more vigorously in the struggle against the Chon Tu-hwan group's scheme to stay in power longer. In this struggle, you, the youths and students, should seek a new turning point for democratization by rekindling the flames of resistance in the hearts of the masses and by breaking through as the vanguard of the struggle of the masses.

The struggle against Chon Tu-hwan ring's scheme to stay in power indefinitely should be waged, without fail, in combination with the anti-U.S. struggle. It is entirely due to the behind-the-scenes control and intervention of the United States that the Chon Tu-hwan ring has been able to reverse the course of political development in South Korea, which was moving toward amendment of the constitution, and bolster the ring's scheme to stay in power indefinitely.

Historic experience demonstrates that it is absolutely impossible to achieve the cause of social democratization and national reunification as long as the U.S. occupation of South Korea and its colonial ruling system there remain in force. For this reason, the struggle designed to frustrate and

check the Chon Tu-hwan ring's scheme to prolong its stay in power should be waged, without fail, in close combination with the anti-U.S. struggle.

At such a decisive moment when you, the youths and students, and all the masses throughout the country should join in the pan-national struggle against the Chon Tu-hwan's scheme to prolong its stay in power, it is imperative that you pay more attention to raising consciousness in the popular masses if you are to fulfill your mission borne before the times and nation as the forerunners of the times and the standard bearers.

The key to raising consciousness among the popular masses is to spiritually arm the masses of all walks of life with clear-cut anti-U.S. consciousness and independence. You, the youths and students, should go among the masses of all walks of life, including the workers and peasants, to make them aware of the aggressive and plundering nature of the United States, South Korea's colonial system, and the military dictatorial group's pro-U.S. toadyist, reactionary nature and lead them in the struggle.

To successfully wage the anti-U.S. and antidictatorial struggle, it is also necessary to accelerate organizational unity among them in addition to raising consciousness among the masses. To the oppressed masses, unity is at once the source of their strength and a key to victory.

The course of political development, which is spiralling toward acute confrontation, demands that the patriotic forces achieve their organizational unity and cohesion. To this end, the youths and students should make, as a matter of course, efforts to firmly ensure the unity and cohesion of the student movement and the uniformity of guidance of the student movement by realigning and regrouping the destroyed struggle organizations and forming pan-national struggle organizations, in addition to expanding the core ranks of the movement.

Realizing the cause of making the struggle mass-oriented is a decisive guarantee to overcoming the prevailing difficulties and opening a new phase in the anti-U.S. and antidictatorial struggle.

In this context, the mass struggle staged against the Chon Tu-hwan ring's murderous torture on campuses throughout the country, in the wake of the death of Pak Chong-chol caused by the torture inflicted on him by the fascist hangmen in the anti-U.S. and antidictatorial struggle that tens of thousands of students from many universities throughout the country staged simultaneously on the first anniversary of the sacrifice of the fallen patriotic martyrs Kim Chae-kyun and Yi Chao-ho, can be called very desirable.

Youths and students, our struggle for for national salvation is very arduous. However, when all the masses struggle in unity as one, victory is all but certain.

Youths and students should renew their sense of responsibility for the times and nation as the forerunners and the vanguard of the struggle and open a new take-off phase in the anti-U.S. and antidictatorial struggle.

## No Sin-yong Support for Chon's Decision

SK110640 (Clandestine) Voice of National Salvation in Korean to South Korea  
1200 GMT 7 May 87

[Station commentary]

[Text] In this hour, we will discuss the replies by Prime Minister No Sin-yong to interpellations in a full-fledged meeting of the 134th extraordinary National Assembly session.

On 6 May, Prime Minister No Sin-yong answered interpellations by national assemblymen in a full-fledged National Assembly session. He threateningly said that religious figures and professors have misunderstood the true meaning of the 13 April decision, and that he would take necessary steps against acts of causing social disorder and the feelings of uneasiness among the people. Coming to the program of the Reunification Democracy Party [RDP] and the remarks of the president of this party, he babbled about a review and about legal measures. Describing the 13 April decision as a product of the president's true heart, he said that he has no intention at all of changing this decision. Prime Minister No Sin-yong began to sweat in making clumsy excuses on the rostrum of the National Assembly, thus wasting his energy for a long time. Summarizing his remarks, we can describe them as a sophistry designed to justify a wild desire for a long term in office and to threaten and denounce the opposition party and democratic and patriotic forces.

Answering the interpellations, No Sin-yong raised a howl that the people of all walks of life, including religious figures and professors, have failed to understand the meaning of the 13 April decision. This is an ugly and absurd remark that resembles the caw of a crow which has devoured a carcass. This remark was made by someone frightened by the fighting spirit of our people, who oppose and reject the 13 April decision and who demand the resumption of discussions of the issue of constitutional revision.

Our people well know that Chon Tu-hwan's important decision to freeze the discussion of the issue of constitutional revision is a trick designed for a long term in office. In particular, as supreme-level intellectuals in this country, professors very well know the Chon Tu-hwan clique's wild desire for a long term in office. It is known that Prime Minister No Sin-yong graduated from the Law College of Seoul University. He must know what the 13 April decision pursues. Nevertheless, he recklessly made such remarks, failing to convince no one.

No Sin-yong said that he would take the necessary measures in babbling about misunderstanding and about regret, aiming at religious figures and professors who opposed and rejected the 13 April decision. This is the intolerable act of degrading intellectuals in this country. This is also the expression of a will to threaten them with strength.

That day Prime Minister No Sin-yong nervously made absurd remarks on the program and policy of the RDP and on the remarks of Kim Yong-sam, president



of this party. These remarks are insolent and impertinent. It is ludicrous for a person in administrative authority to find fault with the program and policy of a political party. It is much more ridiculous for him to pick a quarrel with a politician for expressing his political views.

Speaking without a bias, we can say that the public knows that the 1988 Seoul Olympics, far from being used as a genuine international sports festival, are being used for an impure political aim--for a long term in office by the Chon Tu-hwan ring and the concoction of two Koreas. Accordingly, our people, likening the Seoul Olympics to the Berlin Olympics under Nazi rule, have opposed and rejected these games. The recent remarks of the president of the opposition party directly spoke for such a feeling and public opinion among the people.

Nevertheless, the ruling authorities are trying to find fault with the remarks of the RDP, revealing the heinous intention of destroying the RDP in its initial stage with the method of splitting the New Korea Democratic Party. What we cannot overlook is the fact that on that day, No Sin-yong brazenly and obstinately said that he had no intention of withdrawing and changing the 13 April decision. Such a remark of No Sin-yong is a brazen challenge to and the intolerable act of making a mockery of our people who oppose the 13 April decision and who desire the resumption of the discussion of the issue of constitutional revision.

Describing the 13 April decision as a new type of coup, and saying that because of this, there has been no day when tears shed by the people have dried, and that this decision has only brought sorrow to them, the people throughout the country have called for immediately revoking this decision and for resuming negotiations on constitutional revision. The Chon Tu-hwan ring's act of ignoring this and its vow not to change the decision is the expression of the will not to willingly yield power but to indefinitely prolong it.

Viewed in this vein, the remarks of Prime Minister No Sin-yong are violent remarks brazenly revealing the heinous intention of fulfilling a wild desire for long term in office at any cost and vowing to mercilessly suppress all democratic and patriotic forces that are a deterrent to their efforts to prolong their term in office. Our people will never tolerate the Chon Tu-hwan clique's maneuvers to prolong its term in office and will much more vigorously wage the anti-U.S. and anti-Chon Tu-hwan struggle.

#### DFRF White Paper on Chon's Corruption

SK100830 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0810 GMT 10 May 87

[Text] Pyongyang May 10 (KCNA)--The Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland on May 9 published a white paper indicting the unpardonable irregularities and corruption of the traitor Chon Tu-hwan who has piled fortunes by bleeding the South Korean people white and selling off the country and the nation for the maintenance of power and his personal wealth and glory.

According to the white paper, the traitor Chon Tu-hwan who took over from his father the art of robbery wrested a colossal amount of money from "old politicians" and "ranking government officials" under the pretext of "punishment of illicit fortune-makers" as soon as he seized power at the point of the bayonet and nabbed 500 million dollars deposited by the traitor Pak Chong-hui, the defunct dictator, at foreign banks after misappropriating them during his rule of 18 years.

The traitor Chon Tu-hwan set up what he called "committee for dealing with illicit fortunes" and has robbed big businesses of a ridiculous amount of money, snatched away "treasury fund" made of blood taxes collected from the people to grant privileged loans to comprador enterprises and wrest from them illegal dividend and payments, sliced off part of the "aid" fund of U.S. and Japanese reactionaries and induced foreign capital and filled his purse with them.

Pointing out that the traitor Chon Tu-hwan is amassing wealth by every conceivable means by forming a large power-backed swindler group with his family, the white paper says:

The family illicit fortune-reaping group of the traitor Chon Tu-hwan is composed of a "family group on his side" and "family group on the wife's side" with him at the head.

They took their hand directly in all the illicit fortune scandals that broke out in an unbroken chain, among them the case of illegal introduction of U.S. rice, the Chang Yong-cha loan scandal, the Myongsong group scandal, the Chohung Bank financial scandal and foreign cow import scandal which already set off a big stir in South Korea and bewildered the world.

The case of the illegal introduction of U.S. rice is one of the large-scale illicit fortune scandals committed by the "family group on his side" of the family swindler group of Chon Tu-hwan.

They misappropriated 12 million dollars in this scandal.

The typical illegal money-making practised by the "wife's family group" of the big family swindler group formed by the traitor Chon Tu-hwan was the Chang Yong-cha loan scandal.

Under the patronage of the traitor Chon Tu-hwan, Li Chol-hui and his wife Chang Yong-cha circulated in the debenture market illegal loans amounting to 711,100 million won (1,000 million dollars) in 15 months from February 1981 to April 1982 and embezzled the stupendous sum of 180,100 million won (206 million dollars).

This was the biggest and worst scandal ever known among the swindle cases of all brands reported from South Korea. The amount of the bank bills floated by them in it was 1.5 times the puppet government's budget for 1970 and 36 per cent of the South Korean money supply in 1981.

They put aside the enormous amount of the misappropriated money in the secret accounts of Chon Tu-hwan and Yi Sun-cha, while squandering the remainder of it in luxury and shady business, extravagance and dissipation.

When the question of constitutional revision has been put on the order of the day in South Korea and their power is at stake, the traitor Chon Tu-hwan has got more feverish in raking in wealth through Yi Sun-cha.

The white paper notes that the traitor Chon Tu-hwan, while wallowing in luxury and dissipation with the ill-gotten money, presented part of the money to his American masters in an attempt to improve his image and gratify his desire for long-term office.

According to the white paper, the traitor Chon Tu-hwan supplied 7.5 million dollars to Reagan when he was in the heat of canvassing on a presidential ticket in 1980 and launched a massive bribing campaign to seek the 1988 Olympic Games in Seoul.

Finding themselves isolated and rejected within and without and the crisis of their rule growing more acute, the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique are head over heels in whisking away the ill-amassed fortunes abroad and making preparations for taking to flight abroad in case of emergency. The funds and real estates secretly put away by them in the United States, Japan, Switzerland, Bahamas, etc., run into billions of dollars, the white paper says, and goes on:

Facts prove that the Chon Tu-hwan group is the biggest gang of blood-suckers corrupt to the core, who pile up illicit fortunes with the blood of the people, and despicable flunkeyists and human rubbish who are maintaining their power and prolonging their days by bribery.

#### Chon's 'Power Robbery' Denounced

SK111010 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0959 GMT 11 May 87

[Text] Pyongyang May 11 (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN today assails the desperate attempts of the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique to justify their so-called "crucial decision" for extending their power.

The signed article entitled "Fascist Tyrant's Base 'Power' Robbery" says that these days traitor Chon Tu-hwan and his top-class vassals are letting loose a string of shameless sophism claiming that the "crucial decision" was intended to "stop the vicious cycle" and "get democracy firmly rooted" and it is the "best step" for "peaceful change of 'power'" and "success of the Olympic Games".

The article notes:

Traitor Chon Tu-hwan does not have the least intention to surrender power. His April 13 "crucial decision" was nothing but a coup d'etat without a gun report for extending his power.

A "transfer of government" the import of which is to form a new "government" through an indirect election by an "electoral college" consisting of lackeys of the rulers according to the present fascist "constitution" will bring nothing but the prolongation of the military fascist dictatorship, no matter how many times it may take place.

Talking about "peaceful change of 'power'", traitor Chon Tu-hwan had promised that he would "revise the constitution during his tenure of office". But he discarded his promise overnight as he would do a pair of old shoes. Who can vouch that he would not throw away his "commitment" to single-term office?

These days Chon Tu-hwan the puppet made No Sin-yong, No Tae-u and other top-class vassals to advertise his "administrative results" and even staged "government"-sponsored functions under a religious veil for this purpose. He even made clergymen "pray for" a "permanent rule". His scheme is to improve his public image and stay in power.

Announcing his "crucial announcement" the traitor Chon Tu-hwan openly blared that he would invoke all his "constitutional" powers when obstacles were found in the way of the promotion of the "political timetable". This was a manifestation of his will to stay in power at any cost by proclaiming "a state of emergency" and staging a bloodbath, if necessary.

The puppet clique are now carrying this scheme into practice. Their trumpeting about end to "vicious cycle" and "best step" is their base artifice to cover up his long-term office scheme and justify it. The traitor Chon Tu-hwan is, indeed, a fascist hooligan and shameless "power" robber without an equal in the world.

#### Chon Plans To Stay 'In Power Till 2000'

SK111013 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1006 GMT 11 May 87

[Text] Pyongyang May 11 (KCNA)--The traitor Chon Tu-hwan is trying to remain in power till 2000 at least even after the expiration of his present tenure, according to a confidential document, a joint brainchild of "Chongwadae" and the "Security Planning Board."

This document was exposed to public by SINHAN MINBO and NEW KOREA TIMES, newspapers of Koreans overseas.

It gives a detailed account of operational program designed to conceal all crimes he has committed against the nation while murdering fellow countrymen and to ensure long-term office of the Chon Tu-hwan group, such as cooperation with the U.S. imperialists, adjustment of the fascist system, appeasement and deception of the people, suppression of the opposition, interception of the demand of the opposition forces for constitutional revision for direct presidential elections and their disintegration.

The confidential document disclosed this time furnishes proof that the April 13 "special announcement" of the traitor Chon Tu-hwan announcing the suspension of the constitutional debate and maintenance of the present fascist constitution had long been premeditated.

In the "Special Article on Measures Against a New Party" of the document the fascist clique envisages an operation to divide opposition forces and cut down opposition "National Assembly" seats.

All facts fully show how wild the Chon Tu-hwan military blackguards are running for long-term office.

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## DPRK POLITICAL FORUM DENOUNCES U.S. POLICY ON SOUTH

SK070509 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0451 GMT 7 May 87

[Text] Pyongyang May 7 (KCNA)--A political forum of men of the political, public, academic and press circles of the country was held at the People's Palace of Culture over May 5-6 on the subject "let us thwart and frustrate moves of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges to strengthen the colonial military fascist rule in South Korea."

The first speaker was Chon Kum-chol, director of the Secretariat of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland, who took up the title "it is a main point of the U.S. imperialists' South Korean policy to strengthen the colonial military fascist rule in South Korea."

Noting that the U.S. imperialists have chosen to put fresh muscles into the present military fascist rule in South Korea through a change of "power," he recalled that they made the traitor Chon Tu-hwan, who had been advocating "a constitutional revision for a parliamentary cabinet system," publish a "special announcement" on April 13 and make a "crucial decision" to throw away the slogan of "constitutional revision through agreement" and "transfer power" under the present "constitution" which grants unrestricted power to the "president".

In order to attain their heinous aim the U.S. imperialists, he said, had put in the hand of the puppets a scenario of "strategy of ruling-opposition compromise" and sent political servants to South Korea in succession for behind-the-scene manipulation, while disintegrating and splitting the "New Korea Democratic Party," the biggest opposition party, and scrapping the "doctrine of constitutional change" on this basis.

Kim Tae-sop, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Social Democratic Party, referred to the U.S. imperialists' splitting and disrupting manoeuvres against the South Korean opposition parties and democratic forces.

Facing Philippine-style crisis in South Korea, the U.S. imperialists are trying to find a way out of it in dividing and disorganising the forces of the movement for a change to the "constitution," he said.

Associate Doctor Ho O-pom of the law faculty of Kim Il-song University, recalled that the South Korean ruling system has been successively maintained as a most hideous colonial military fascist ruling system of the U.S. imperialists. Noting that the present "presidential responsibility system" in South Korea is a one-man dictatorship system without an equal, he laid bare its fascist nature.

Choe Tae-kyu, permanent member of the Secretariat of the Consultative Council of Former South Korean Politicians in the North for the Promotion of Peaceful Reunification, stressed that it is a national demand to reject anti-communism and realize alliance with communism in South Korea. He called upon men of all parties, groups and circles in South Korea and those overseas to merge into the flow toward national salvation through alliance with communism.

Yo Yon-ku, Presidium member of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland, said: The repeated extension of the fascist dictatorial system in South Korea is entirely attributable to the U.S. imperialists' interference in the internal affairs of South Korea.

This interference is the main obstacle to the democratisation of the South Korean society, she said.

Choe Hui-chun, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Chondoist Chongu Party, said: The present South Korean military fascist dictatorial "regime" must be replaced with a democratic government, if a true development of the South Korean society and democratic freedom and rights of the people are to be guaranteed and our national desire for reunification is to be realized.

Leader writer Kang Song-yong made a speech under the title "Deceptive Nature of the South Korean Puppets' Advertisement of 'Constitutional Amendment for Parliamentary Cabinet System", leader writer Hang Ung-ho under the title "Heinous and Brutal Nature of Chon Tu-hwan Puppet Clique's Fascist Suppression for Long-Term Office", section chief of Tongil Sinbo Choe Su-nim under the title "Anti-U.S. Struggle in South Korea Is Fundamental Factor of Realisation of Democracy", Associate Doctor and Assistant Professor at the Law Institute of the Academy of Social Science Chu Yu-sun under the title "It is an Immediate Task of the South Korean Students and People To Fight Against the Chon Tu-hwan Clique's Long-Term Office Scheme."

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CSO: 4100/187

KCNA ASSERTS U.S., ROK PLOT FOR WAR AGAINST DPRK

SK081041 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1031 GMT 8 May 87

[Text] Pyongyang May 8 (KCNA)--The U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets held the "19th annual security consultative meeting" in Washington on May 6 and hatched up a plot for war against the North, according to a report.

It was reported that at the confab the master and the servant gibbered about "perfect military measures" under the plea of the Olympics before signing an "agreement on modernizing reserve ammunitions for war". Under this "agreement", the U.S. imperialists are going to ship highly effective ammunitions of new type in addition into South Korea from next year.  
[sentence as received]

They also reportedly decided to have another confab to "sign a package agreement on support to the country where forces are present during the wartime".

This brings to light the criminal attempt of the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique to use the Olympics not only as a bait for making "two Koreas" a "fait accompli" but also as an expedient for the invasion of the northern half of the republic and socialist countries and to turn South Korea into a new type powder magazine.

This also reflects the intention of the U.S. imperialists to impose more proportion of the expense of their forces of aggression occupying South Korea upon the people under the name of "assistance".

The Korean people bitterly denounce the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys for hatching up a plot for war against the North and watch their movements with heightened vigilance.

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CSO: 4100/187



## DPRK DAILY DENOUNCES REPRESSION OF STUDENTS IN SOUTH

SK110908 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2149 GMT 9 May 87

[NODONG SINMUN 10 May commentary: "Merciless and Atrocious Scorched-Earth Offensive Against the Campuses"]

[Text] On the night of 6 May, the headquarters of the puppet police perpetrated wholesale searches of 103 universities throughout South Korea by mobilizing tens of thousands of policemen. While searching the schools, the puppets reduced the campuses to shambles and arrested approximately 2,500 students on the charge of violating the security law. They also perpetrated atrocious acts of confiscating various instruments and tools for demonstrations, totaling some 2,800.

The cruel and reckless fascist offensive against the campuses again shows the bestial nature of the Chon Tu-hwan military hooligans and the rascals' frenzy to maintain and extend the military fascist dictatorship.

Today the wholesale roundup of patriotic and democratic forces is being perpetrated each day throughout South Korea and commotions of trials and punishment are being waged. Peaceful gatherings of religious people, not to speak of the struggle of youths and students, are subject to cruel suppression.

Even police military arts units have been mobilized in suppressing demonstrations. The military hooligans openly declared that they will deploy the repressive forces in campuses, outdoor fields, or any place to maintain public peace and order. The scorched-earth offensive against the campuses and violent acts perpetrated by the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique in overall social domains constitute mean political suppression designed by the burglars of power to block the daily increasing spirit of mass struggle of the patriotic and democratic forces and to realize their ambition for retaining power. This is an intolerable reactionary offensive.

The struggle of the patriotic students and masses from all walks of life who oppose the military dictatorship in South Korea and the treacherous Chon Tu-hwan clique's maneuvers for long-term power has been persistently waged in Seoul and in many other local cities. The important decision of traitor Chon Tu-hwan, who declared a suspension on the discussion of

constitutional revision and transfer of the government in accordance with the current fascist constitution, is a reckless act which crushed even the South Korean people's hope for constitutional revision and the development of democracy, thus evoking the people's fierce indignation. Even U.S. papers denounced the important decision of traitor Chon Tu-hwan, and branded the rascal as an ugly man who has stained history.

The people's spirit of antidictatorship and anti-Chon Tu-hwan struggle is growing fiercer with each passing day. The struggle has spread into the academic, cultural and religious fields, going beyond the campuses, and is developing into a mass struggle. It is anticipated that this struggle will explode on a larger scale on the occasion of the anniversary of the Kwangju popular uprising.

That the Chon Tu-hwan military hooligan ring launched wholesale searches of the universities and colleges throughout South Korea by wielding bloody guns and bayonets and perpetrated mass roundups of students is a filthy and mean step designed to prevent all areas of South Korea from being enveloped in the flames of anti-U.S. and antidictatorship struggle by blocking in advance the struggle of the students, who are the vanguard force in the struggle.

However, the situation will not be improved through violence and terrorist acts. Cruel and merciless rule is not an action of the strong, but is a reckless act of those who are facing the end. The more the dictatorship becomes frenzied, the stronger the people's struggle will become. The Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique should immediately stop its atrocious and cruel suppression of the patriotic and democratic forces with guns and bayonets. The people absolutely will not tolerate a group of traitors who run counter to aspirations for independence, democracy, and reunification.

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CSO: 4110/142

## PYONGYANG COMMENTATOR VIEWS SECURITY CONFERENCE

SK120506 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1150 GMT 9 May 87

[Commentary by station commentator Cho Tong-ik: "A Dangerous Conspiracy for War"]

[Text] For 2 days, on 6 and 7 May, the military bosses of the United States and South Korea held a war conference, called the 19th Annual Security Consultative Conference, in Washington. At this meeting, the U.S. secretary of defense and the puppet minister of national defense signed an agreement on modernizing ammunition--to secure new types of shells in South Korea as war stockpile materials--and a memorandum of consent on commencing negotiations for a package agreement of support for a wartime host country to strengthen the capability of the U.S. forces that occupy South Korea and the puppet army troops to continuously wage war. At the same time, according to a joint statement issued after the meeting and what was disclosed during a press conference on 8 May, agreements were reached to establish an emergency communication network system between the U.S. secretary of defense and the puppet defense minister to immediately cope with a state of emergency and to work toward signing an agreement on cooperation in the defense industry to develop the puppets' munitions industry.

At the ninth meeting of the Military Committee held prior to the Security Consultative Conference, under the pretext of guaranteeing the Seoul Olympics, a conspiracy was hatched to establish a warning system, which would be stronger than that which existed for the Asian Games in 1986, deploy a U.S. naval fleet on the sea around the Korean peninsula, and strengthen the "Team Spirit" exercise in 1988 and 1989.

As shown by its contents, the war conference recently held by the U.S. imperialists and the puppets is very dangerous and provocative and intensely represents a bellicose nature in accelerating the military buildup for a northward invasion and preparations to provoke war and in eagerly following the course of heightening tension on the Korean peninsula.

Because of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets, South Korea has been turned into the largest nuclear base in the Far East and a powder magazine of war, which could explode at any unexpected moment, and military tension on the Korean peninsula is very acute. Nevertheless, a decision was

made to extensively accelerate and complete war preparations. This is a very unusual movement, a movement which could only be seen on the eve of war, naturally causing our people to become vigilant.

It is brazen and preposterous for the U.S. imperialists and the puppets to babble about someone's provocations and use the Olympics as an excuse.

We have exerted a consistent effort to peacefully resolve the question of Korea's reunification. We have also exerted a patient effort to resolve the issue of the Olympics through realizing the cohosting of these games by the North and South in favor of promoting peace and the peaceful reunification of Korea.

Those who have caused the crisis of the Olympic movement are the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets, who are trying to coercively realize the unilateral hosting of the Seoul Olympics so that they can misuse these games to concoct two Koreas and prolong the fascist rule. In an obstinate attempt to use the Olympics for an impure political ulterior motive in defiance of the fair and just public opinion at home and abroad and over the South Korean people's objectives, they plan to take a rigid security posture by regularly deploying naval fleets in the waters around South Korea. They are trying to develop tension on the Korean peninsula to an extreme state by making preparations for a war of northward invasion on a full-fledged scale on the pretext of guaranteeing the Olympics. This shows that the Olympics scheduled to be held in Seoul by force will be a reproduction of the Berlin Olympics under Nazi rule and that, accordingly, South Korea cannot and should not be designated as the venue of the Olympics.

The U.S. imperialists' decision to strengthen military aid to the puppets while reconfirming the promise to render support for security is designed to support the fascist Chon Tu-hwan regime by protection with bayonets.

Using important decision of the boss of the puppets under the manipulation of the U.S. imperialists as the momentum, confrontation between fascist forces, which seek to prolong the term in office, and democratic forces, which will not tolerate this, has quickly become acute in South Korea, bringing the political situation to the verge of explosion. The U.S. imperialists are trying to remedy the crisis of toppling fascist colonial rule by threatening the South Korean people with arms and by supporting the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique.

It is ridiculous for the U.S. imperialists and the puppets to babble about North-South dialogue in the joint statement. The heinous war plot the U.S. imperialists and the puppets hatched at the meeting of the Military Committee and at the Security Consultative Conference basically contradicts the spirit of dialogue for alleviating tension and achieving peaceful reunification. In particular, they have unhesitatingly revealed the wicked intention to intensify political and military confrontation by finding fault with our peaceful construction project by babbling about the dangerous nature of the Kumgangsán dam. Their fraudulent assertion is the intolerable act of making a mockery of dialogue.

What has become clear once again through the conspiracy of the U.S. imperialists and the puppets is that the alleviation of tension and the dialogue they have referred to are a sham and that they only seek confrontation, tension, and war. However, they will gain nothing by pursuing a policy of strength. The more eagerly the U.S. imperialists and the puppets cling to the military buildup and war maneuvers, running counter to the peace-loving aspirations of the people at home and abroad, the more quickly they will expedite their isolation and downfall.

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CSO: 4110/142

## NORTH-SOUTH TALKS SUPPORTED INTERNATIONALLY

## KCNA Reports Foreign Support for Reunification

SK301031 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1019 GMT 30 Apr 87

[Text] Pyongyang April 30 (KCNA)--An international signature campaign demanding peace in Korea and her reunification is going on briskly.

Political and public figures in many countries are now widely participating in this campaign. By the end of March, 80,000 people wrote their signatures in Burundi, 4,010,000 in India, 700,000 in Lebanon.

This signature campaign was launched according to a decision of the enlarged meeting of the executive committee of the International Liaison Committee for Reunification and Peace of Korea which was held in Paris late in January this year.

The meeting highly appreciated the proposal of the DPRK to hold North-South high-level political and military talks.

This proposal enjoys full support from numerous political and public circles and prominent figures of the world.

The presidents of Mali, Benin, Pakistan, Zambia, Rwanda and Angola and many other party and state leaders expressed full support to the DPRK proposal for North-South high-level political and military talks.

Korea was divided due to the U.S. imperialists' occupation of South Korea in September 1945.

It is the greatest national aspiration and ardent desire of the entire Korean people to reunify the divided country at an early date.

The Workers' Party of Korea and the DPRK government put forward on more than 200 occasions the most reasonable and realistic proposals for national reunification from the first days of the country's division.

Our proposals such as the proposal for conducting many-sided collaboration and exchange in many fields, political, military, diplomatic, economic and cultural, and realizing mutual visits between the North and South to create favourable conditions for reunification are realistic and most aboveboard ones acceptable to anyone who wants the country's reunification.

That is why the progressive people of the world actively supported all the new plans and proposals for Korea's unification advanced by our party.

A typical example is that more than 1,600 million people from 100 odd countries and 24 international organisations participated from March 1981 to March 1982 in an international signature campaign supporting the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo and the 10-point policy of a reunified state advanced by the great leader President Kim Il-song.

Now hundreds of support, solidarity and friendship organisations backing the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea, beside international organisations, are operating in more than 100 countries.

#### Daily Denounces South for Refusing Dialogue

SK300503 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0448 GMT 30 Apr 87

[Text] Pyongyang April 30 (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN Thursday raps at the protestation of the South Korean puppets defending their wrong stand in totally refusing North-South dialogue.

Recalling that the South Korean puppet Culture and Information Minister, who is said to be the spokesman of the puppet government, published a "statement" April 27, decrying our principled stand on North-South dialogue manifested in a statement of the spokesman of the administration council of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, a signed commentary of the paper says:

In the "statement" the puppets repeated their trite arguments, demanding that we "unconditionally respond to the opening" of what they call "talks on hydraulic resources" and economic and Red Cross talks. This indicated once again that they did not have the least intention to rectify or change their treacherous stand against dialogue and against peace and reunification.

Without a sign of repentance for their wrong stand, the South Korean authorities wrote in all haste the "statement" run through with venomous outpourings against our just stand and unfounded accusations against us. This, needless to say, reveals their pretty fix.

While revealing their invariable stance against dialogue, the puppets waxed eloquent in the "statement" to feign concern for North-South dialogue, drivelling that they hoped for "a productive dialogue" for the "improvement of relations" and "restoration of trust" and that they would always leave the "door of dialogue open." But this was no more than an awkward subterfuge of those at a loss for words in face of our side's manifestation of its just stand.

Stringing out flowery words about "improvement of relations" and "restoration of trust," the Chon Tu-hwan group disguised itself as desirous of dialogue and interested in the relaxation of tensions. But they cannot conceal truth with petty tricks nor can defend their unpardonable treachery against the purpose and desire of the nation.

If the South Korean rulers had a shred of conscience and an iota of desire for the improvement of North-South relations and restoration of trust, they should have reflected upon their own treacherous act against dialogue, detente and peace, before taking issue with our dialogue-oriented and peace-loving stand.

It is our consistent stand to ease the tensions on the Korean peninsula through dialogue and negotiation. Our proposal for high-level political and military talks remains effective and the door of dialogue is always open.

#### CSSR Minister Supports Talks Proposal

SK020559 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0540 GMT 2 May 87

[Text] Pyongyang May 2 (KCNA)--A letter came to Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam from Bohuslav Chmoupek, Foreign Minister of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, in support of the proposal for North-South high-level political and military talks advanced at the first session of the 8th Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The proposal for holding high-level political and military talks between the North and the South carries weighty significance in the efforts of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to pave the road of successful dialogue for easing tensions and peacefully resolving the situation on the Korean peninsula, the letter notes, and says:

The initiatives of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea are an expression of the first determination of the Korean people to cope effectively with the dangerous trend of the imperialist policy.

We join you in denouncing militarisation in the East Asian region, stock-piling of nuclear and other modern weapons and repeated large-scale military exercises of the United States and South Korea in the South of the Korean peninsula.

The call of the Workers' Party of Korea and your government for converting the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free, peace zone has aroused great interest and sympathy throughout the world.

We fully support this very constructive step which accords with the vital interests of the entire Korean people.

#### LSWY Chairman on South's Rejection

SK021040 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1030 GMT 2 May 87

[Text] Pyongyang May 2 (KCNA)--Choe Yong-hae, Chairman of the Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea, in a press statement issued Friday in support of the statement of the spokesman of the Administration Council of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, bitterly condemned the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique for its total denial of North-South dialogue.



The press statement notes that the South Korean puppet clique has totally denied the dialogue itself, unreasonably bringing forward "talks on hydraulic resources" as a precondition and is zealously stepping up the fascist moves for long-term office.

It says: No sooner had the "special announcement" been published than the Chon Tu-hwan group launched a wholesale fascist suppressive offensive against the South Korean students and opposition democratic forces by mobilizing all suppressive machines including the puppet police headquarters, home ministry and justice ministry and further intensified the anti-communist confrontation racket, provoking us with clamours about "communisation" and "obstruction to the Olympics."

This tells that the Chon Tu-hwan group's "special announcement" is an open proclamation of an undeclared state of emergency which blindfolds the students and people, gags their mouths and stuffs their ears at the point of the bayonet.

The Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique must act with discretion, clearly mindful that now is the time to show the nation and the world who truly wants dialogue and peace and who seeks confrontation and war.

The South Korean puppets who have totally denied North-South dialogue will be held wholly responsible for the grave consequences to be entailed in the future.

#### UAWPK Chairman on South Rejecting Talks

SK030820 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0811 GMT 3 May 87

[Text] Pyongyang May 3 (KCNA)--Pak Su-tong, chairman of the Central Committee of the Union of Agricultural Working People of Korea, in a press statement issued on May 2 denounced the South Korean authorities' publication of "statement" in which they tried to justify their denial of dialogue, speaking ill of the statement of the spokesman of our administration council concerning the North-South dialogue, as a new criminal act designed to persist in their anti-national and anti-peace manoeuvres.

He said: The declaration of the South Korean rulers denying the dialogue is not only one of confrontation and war but also one of seeking permanent division by creating "two Koreas" and freezing the division of the country.

This is all the more clearly proved by the fact that the South Korean rulers, frontally challenging our sincere efforts and repeated magnanimity to make a breakthrough for peace in the country and its peaceful reunification, are busy touring various countries of the world in a bid to realise "simultaneous entry into the United Nations" and "cross recognition."

Lately the South Korean authorities are trying indiscreetly to use even the sacred Olympic movement for a criminal purpose to translate their "two Koreas" policy into practice.

I cannot overlook the fact that the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique is persistently clinging to the "two Koreas" plot, turning down our reasonable and fair proposal for dialogue under the manipulation of the U.S. imperialists.

The Chon Tu-hwan group should bear full responsibility for the consequences to be entailed by its criminal act in blocking the North-South dialogue, stressed Chairman Pak Su-tong.

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CSO: 4100/185

## NODONG SINMUN DENOUNCES SOUTH'S ANTIDIALOGUE ATTITUDE

SK090630 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2152 GMT 8 May 87

[NODONG SINMUN 9 May commentary: "An Undisguised Antidialogue and Anti-reunification Stance"]

[Text] The South Korean puppets are more tenaciously clinging to maneuvers to aggravate confrontation and tension and provoke war. While holding patronized anticommunist functions every day throughout South Korea, the puppets are abusing the construction of the Kumgangsan power plant as something aimed at flooding operations. Also, they are frantically running amok to instill the consciousness of anti-republic hostility into the minds of the people, clamoring about someone's provocations with the Olympics as the opportunity.

The war provocation rackets of the puppets have reached an extremely reckless stage. Not content with conducting the "Team Spirit-87" military exercise along with the U.S. imperialists by mobilizing armed forces of approximately 200,000-strong forces, the wretches waged the "Ttangbol-87" war exercise some time ago by mobilizing approximately 3 million. On 6 May, they also began to stage such large-scale war exercises as the "Myolgong-87" and the "Piho-87" near the military demarcation line. The military bosses of the U.S. imperialists and the puppets have recently openly declared under the pretext of the safety of the Olympics that they would drastically augment armed forces in South Korea and further strengthen military exercises.

These frantic anticommunist confrontation and war rackets of the Chon Tu-hwan ring are a premeditated scheme to kindle the fuse of war against us without fail by further causing antagonism and distrust within the nation and by even further aggravating political and military confrontation. It is becoming more clear that the puppets do not want dialogue, detente, and peace, but only seek the aggravation of confrontation and tension and war.

The puppets' stance of rejecting dialogue and negating reunification is also fully exposed by their malicious slander of the policy in the platform of the newly born Reunification Democratic Party [RDP]. These days the DJP hooligans are groundlessly slandering and insulting the RDP's reunification policy of achieving national reunification by transcending differences in ideologies and systems, saying that it is a declaration of political war by evoking a

so-called sense of unrest and terror, or a cartel aimed at the overthrow of the system and the usurpation of power. The puppet prime minister also raved that the RDP's reunification policy should be dealt with according to the law, saying that it violated basic order. The tyranny of exaggeratedly branding even the demand for national reunification as targeting the overthrow of the system, not to content with the whole platform of the RDP, can be perpetrated only by the DJP, a Nazi-type political party and a group of lawless and outrageous political hoodlums, and its reactionary regime. [sentence as received] Also, this act is a despotism which can be conducted by fascist rascals who are running wild in desperation, as they find it difficult to destroy the RDP in the fashion of splitting the New Korea Democratic Party.

Reunifying the country and transcending differences in ideologies and systems existing in the North and South is the desire and aspiration of the entire nation. The peaceful reunification of the country cannot be realized forever unless the North and South achieve national unity by giving priority to national ideology and by transcending differences in ideologies and systems under the realistic situation in which the state of national division has lasted for approximately 40 years and mutually different ideologies and systems exist in the North and South. The puppets' act of negating national reunification transcending differences in ideologies and systems precisely means that they do not want peaceful reunification. Furthermore, this is a manifestation of a criminal attempt to realize the wild ambition for reunification through victory over communism by increasing strength with the support of the U.S. masters and by overwhelming us.

In recent years, the puppets have only stuck to anticommunist confrontation, the aggravation of tension, and war rackets, turning away from our sincere and earnest proposals to improve North-South relations, ease tension, and achieve peace and reunification. This year the South Korean ruling bunch came out with the unconditional resumption of the existing dialogue when we proposed high-level North-South political and military talks; they asked for holding prime ministerial-level talks when we proposed that high-level political and military talks and the existing dialogue be held at the same time; and they came out with the precondition for holding talks on water resources first when we agreed on prime ministerial-level talks and proposed the holding of preliminary contact to prepare for the talks, thereby totally rejecting dialogue. The nature of the Chon Tu-hwan ring as the destroyer of dialogue and the enemy of peace and reunification has been fully brought to light.

The attempt of the puppets to overwhelm us with strength and achieve reunification through victory over communism is a wild dream like expecting to smash a rock with one's fist, and is a frenzy of those faced by the crises of ruin.

Only the stern blow of the nation will be dealt to the treacherous Chon Tu-hwan clique, which is dashing only along the road of the aggravation of confrontation and tension and war while running counter to national aspirations for dialogue, detente, peace, and peaceful reunification.

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CSO: 4110/142

## DAILIES DENOUNCE SOUTH KOREAN, JAPANESE MINISTERS' MEETING

## NODONG SINMUN Commentary

SK081246 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2151 GMT 7 May 87

[NODONG SINMUN 8 May commentary: "Jugglery Designed To Realize an Impure Attempt"]

[Text] A so-called consultation meeting between the South Korean and Japanese ministers of foreign affairs was recently held in Seoul. According to reports, the questions of strengthening relations between South Korea and Japan and correcting the trade imbalance between the two countries and other questions were listed as important items on the agenda.

Availing themselves of this consultation meeting, traitor Chon Tu-hwan and the puppet minister of foreign affairs, while talking about resolving the question of separated families and about the talks on water resources, spoke to Kuranari, the Japanese minister of foreign affairs, and defended their traitorous stand of rejecting, in an overall manner, our proposal for holding high-level North-South peace talks. On this occasion, they also urged Japan to cooperate concerning the Olympiad, and in the political, trade, and various other sectors. If traitor Chon Tu-hwan, who has developed a deep-rooted pro-U.S. and pro-Japanese nation-selling nature, had not begged the man, whom he serves as if a master, for his support for their traitorous acts, it would be rather strange.

A problem has arisen in the stand of the Japanese authorities, which Kuranari, the Japanese minister of foreign affairs, expressed. Among other things, that the Japanese minister of foreign affairs snuck into South Korea and held confabs with the puppets at a time when traitor Chon Tu-hwan has been faced with the most serious crisis in his rule since he staged a virtual coup to take power by announcing his so-called important decision is an open challenge to the South Korean people.

During a meeting with traitor Chon Tu-hwan and the consultation meeting, Kuranari, while chiming in with the puppets' antinational policies, positively supported them. This can be proven by the three principles said to have been put forth by Kuranari and supported by the South Korean puppets. In the three principles, even while babbling about North-South dialogue and the alleviation of tension, Japan expressed sympathy for the efforts for a sham dialogue on the part of the Chon Tu-hwan ring, which totally rejected our proposal for peace talks.

Providing dialogue designed to bring an end to political and military confrontation, which we proposed, is a top priority in seeking peace and alleviating tension on the Korean peninsula. Japan surely knows this. Turning a blind eye to the traitorous acts of the puppet clique, which totally rejected our proposal for peace talks, which the entire world knows, and, rather, praising the puppets' attitude of denying dialogue shows that Japan has played a trick to pursue its impure political purpose. In other words, Japan, under the placard of North-South dialogue, is attempting to further strengthen military collusion with South Korea.

Also in the three principles, Japan states that it would support the Chon Tu-hwan ring so that it can successfully play the game of hosting the Olympics. In connection with the 24th Olympiad, co-sponsorship by the North and the South has been placed on the agenda. Even before this question is agreed upon, Japan stated that it would support the Chon Tu-hwan ring's unilateral hosting of the Olympics and would even serve as its propagandist. This is a challenge to our Republic, which demands the cohosting of the Olympics, and is the act of defiling the South Korean people who denounce the Olympics, which is said to be held in Seoul as a replica of the Berlin Olympics under the Nazis.

In the three principles, Japan also babbled about balanced progress in relations between the North and the South of Korea and neighboring countries. This is a revamped version of the plot to create two Koreas through cross-contacts and cross-recognition, long pursued by the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese reactionaries. They themselves say so. Such a stand of Japan runs counter to the national interests of our people.

Considering all the facts, the consultation meeting between the South Korean and Japanese ministers of foreign affairs was a bargaining table for treachery and aggression on which the Chon Tu-hwan ring sought to bring an end to the worsening crisis in its rule by strengthening collusion with Japan and the Japanese reactionaries, on their part, sought to further widen the road toward reinvading South Korea by supporting the puppets.

This consultation meeting was arranged by a scenario written by the United States. The Japanese minister of foreign affairs snuck into South Korea upon returning to Japan from his trip to the United States, accompanying Japanese Prime Minister Nakasone. Therefore, all discussion during the consultation meeting focused on maintaining the South Korean military fascist regime and strengthening the U.S.-Japan-South Korea tripartite military collusion at the request of the U.S. rulers. It is no accident that foreign reports disclosed that the consultation meeting between the South Korean and Japanese ministers of foreign affairs was coordinated with the heads of the U.S. Administration and that during the consultation meeting a new step was taken to strengthen the strategic tripartite alliance.

The criminal maneuvers of the Chon Tu-hwan ring to try to maintain its existence with the aid of the U.S. and Japanese masters and the criminal maneuvers of the U.S. and Japanese aggressors to try to realize their purpose of invading the entire area of Korea and Asia with the aid of the puppets, who are faced with destruction, will face the increased resistance of the South Korean people.

## KCNA Coverage

SK080557 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0541 GMT 8 May 87

[Text] Pyongyang May 8 (KCNA)--The recent "consultation" between the South Korean and Japanese foreign ministers was a bargaining counter for treachery and aggression, stress NODONG SINMUN and MINJU CHOSON today.

A signed commentary of NODONG SINMUN says: At the South Korea-Japan "foreign ministers consultation," the Chon Tu-hwan group sought to bridge over the worsening crisis of the rule by strengthening the tieup with Japan, while the Japanese reactionaries tried to widen the road of their comeback to South Korea by backing up the puppets.

Japanese Foreign Minister Kuranari zealously supported the South Korean puppets during his meeting with the traitor Chon Tu-hwan and the "consultation," chiming in with their anti-national policies. This can be proved by the "three principles" brought forward by Kuranari and supported by the South Korean puppets.

While twaddling about "North-South dialogue" and "relaxation of tensions" in the "three principles," Japan expressed sympathy with the efforts for sham "dialogue" on the part of the Chon Tu-hwan group which has totally refused to accept the DPRK's proposal for peace talks.

Japan connived at the treacherous acts of the puppet clique in wholly rejecting our well-known proposal for peace talks and supported the stance of the puppets negating the dialogue. This indicates that Japan played a trick in pursuance of its sinister political purpose.

In the "three principles," Japan also announced that it would help the Chon Tu-hwan group successfully host the Olympic Games.

This is an announcement that Japan will support the Chon Tu-hwan group trying to realise the singlehanded hosting of the Olympic Games and act as a "propagandist" for it. This is a challenge to our republic calling for the cohosting of the Olympics and an insult to the South Korean people who are denouncing the Olympic Games scheduled in Seoul as "a replica of the Berlin Olympiad under Nazism."

In the "three principles," Japan talked about a balanced progress of relations between the North and the South of Korea and neighbouring countries. This is a revamped version of the plot to create "two Koreas" through "cross contact" and "cross recognition," long pursued by the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese reactionaries.

Drawing attention to the fact that the Japanese foreign minister flew into South Korea upon returning to Japan from his visit to the United States with Nakasone, the commentary stresses: Facts prove that the "consultation" mainly discussed the matters of prolonging the South Korean military fascist "regime" and reinforcing the United States-Japan-South Korea tripartite military tieup at the demand of the U.S. ruling quarters.

MINJU CHOSON emphasizes in a signed commentary that the Japanese reactionaries must discard their wild ambition to be the "leader" of Asia by availing themselves of the Korean policy of the U.S. imperialists and put an immediate end to the tieup with the South Korean puppets.

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CSO: 4100/187



## FRENCH CITY AWARDS MEDAL TO KIM IL-SONG

SK300438 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0415 GMT 30 Apr 87

[Text] Pyongyang April 30 (KCNA)--A function was held with a large attendance at the Montreuil House of Culture on April 22 to award the honorary medal of Montreuil City, France, to the great leader President Kim Il-song on his 75th birthday.

The Mayor of Montreuil handed the honorary medal to be awarded to President Kim Il-song to the Chief of the General Mission of our country in Paris.

Speaking at the function, the mayor extended warm congratulations to President Kim Il-song on his 75th birthday, and said:

President Kim Il-song is the great leader who embarked upon the road of the revolution in his early years, indicated the path of the revolution and has been leading the Korean revolution along the road of victory.

As they were under the outstanding leadership of President Kim Il-song, the Korean people could defend the honor of the country and nation, repulsing the armed invasion of the U.S. imperialists, and build a socialist state prospering as it is today, pushing aside debris.

For the realization of the country's reunification, the greatest desire of the Korean people, President Kim Il-song set forth the three principles for national reunification, advanced many reunification proposals and is conducting energetic activities for their realization.

He is exerting efforts to defend not only peace on the Korean Peninsula but also peace and security in the world.

Today the progressive people of the world highly estimate President Kim Il-song who is dedicating his all to the reunification of Korea and to peace for mankind.

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CSO: 4100/185

## NODONG SINMUN VIEWS TALKS OF NONALIGNED MOVEMENT

SK051024 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1011 GMT 5 May 87

[Text] Pyongyang May 5 (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN today comes out with a signed article titled "it is most pressing task facing the non-aligned movement to prevent a nuclear war and defend world peace."

Noting that the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song with a deep insight into the mission of the non-aligned movement and the trend of the development of the present international situation, clearly explained the most urgent task facing this movement at present, the article says:

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in his answers to the questions put by the general director of the PRENSA Latin News Agency of Cuba says: "The most urgent task facing the non-aligned movement at present is to prevent a new world war, a thermonuclear war, and defend world peace, I think."

The grave situation prevailing in the international arena today makes it incumbent upon the non-aligned movement to staunchly fight to prevent a new world war, a thermonuclear war, and defend world peace as never before.

As the U.S. imperialists reinforce nuclear armed forces and run riot in nuclear war moves in different parts of the world, an ignition point in any region may instantly be developed into a nuclear war. In particular, the Korean peninsula is a region where the danger of nuclear war is greatest, owing to the belligerent moves of the U.S. imperialists, South Korea has today become the biggest nuclear forward base in the Far East and the most dangerous hotbed of war.

Today the danger of a new world war, a thermonuclear war is in Europe, Central America, Southern Africa and the Middle East.

If the non-aligned countries which have a majority of human and material resources of the world unite and vigorously struggle in defence of peace against imperialism and war, they can surely bind hand and foot the imperialists, prevent a new world war, a thermonuclear war, and preserve a durable peace.

To this end, it is necessary for the non-aligned countries to expose and denounce the new war provocation manoeuvres of the U.S.-led imperialists and bring strong pressure to bear upon them to stop the arms race, realise nuclear disarmament and discontinue space militarization.

Along with this, they should wage a more extensive struggle to establish nuclear-free, peace zones in different regions of the world and make the imperialists withdraw mass destruction weapons including nuclear weapons and aggression forces deployed in other parts, at the same time, they should firmly maintain Chajusong and never involve themselves in the policy of aggression and war of the U.S.-led imperialists.

The Korea people, in unity with the peoples of the non-aligned countries, will resolutely fight to check and frustrate the new war provocation manoeuvres of the imperialists and defend peace and security in the world.

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CSO: 4100/185

NICARAGUA'S ORTEGA MEETS DPRK IPU DELEGATION

SK040503 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0456 GMT 4 May 87

Pyongyang May 4 (KCNA)--Daniel Ortega Saavedra, president of the Republic of Nicaragua, on April 27 met the delegation of the parliamentary group of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea headed by Son Song-pil, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly and vice-chairman of the Parliamentary Group which had attended the 77th conference of the Inter-Parliamentary Union.

They conversed in a friendly atmosphere.

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CSO: 4100/185

## SOVIET AMBASSADOR MEETS PRESS ON MISSILE PROPOSAL

SK300445 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0425 GMT 30 Apr 87

[Text] Pyongyang April 30 (KCNA)--Soviet Ambassador to Korea Nikolay Shubnikov called a press conference at his embassy on April 29 in connection with the new steps of the Soviet Union to ease the international tensions and prevent the danger of a nuclear holocaust.

Ambassador Nikolay Shubnikov pointed out that the Soviet Union proposed some time ago to reach an agreement on the question of medium range missiles.

He said: The Soviet Union advanced an immediate proposal to ease the prevailing situation from a good faith and constructive attitude.

Comrade M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Community Party of the Soviet Union, on April 10 proposed to start a debate on the problem of reducing and gradually abolishing the missiles with a range from 500 kilometers to 1,000 kilometers without linking it with the process of the solution of the medium range missile problem and its result.

The Soviet Union always enjoys the support of the fraternal socialist countries and all the peaceloving forces of the world in the struggle to prevent a nuclear holocaust.

We fully support the Korean people's stand to establish a nuclear-free, peace zone on the Korean peninsula and are ready to act hand in hand with each other for its realization.

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CSO: 4100/185

SOVIET YOUTH LEAGUE GROUP MEETS PRESS

SK080447 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0440 GMT 8 May 87

[Text] Pyongyang May 8 (KCNA)--The delegation of the Lenin Young Communist League of the Soviet Union headed by Secretary of its Central Committee Pyatras Igotas met journalists in Pyongyang on May 6.

Stating that the Lenin Young Communist League of the Soviet Union and the Soviet youth are warmly supporting and hailing the decision to hold the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students in Pyongyang, the capital of the DPRK, in 1989, the head of the delegation said a national preparatory committee for the festival would shortly be formed and begin its work in the Soviet Union.

Pointing to the importance of the festival movement in defending world peace against war, he expressed great expectation for the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students scheduled in Korea.

It is of particular significance in defending world peace and security and further strengthening and developing the festival movement to hold in Korea the World Festival of Youth and Students the first of its kind in Asia, he said.

The Lenin Young Communist League of the Soviet Union will take an active part in the preparations for the festival together with the Korean youth, he declared.

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## NODONG SINMUN OBSERVES SOVIET ANNIVERSARY

SK090545 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0524 GMT 9 May 87

[Text] Pyongyang May 9 (KCNA)--Papers today in articles dedicated to the 42nd anniversary of the historic victory of the Soviet people in the Great Patriotic War say that the Korean people extend warm congratulations to the fraternal Soviet people and Army.

The historic victory in the Great Patriotic War was a result of the wise leadership of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and a shining fruition of the indomitable will and mass heroism of the Soviet Army and people, the author of a NODONG SINMUN article notes, and says:

The Soviet people made a great contribution to saving the peoples of many countries from the danger of the fascist enslavement and defending human civilization by defeating fascist Germany.

Today the Soviet people are energetically striving to implement the decisions of the 27th Congress of the CPSU under the leadership of its Central Committee headed by Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev.

The Korean people are sincerely rejoiced over all the successes registered by the Soviet people in the revolution and construction.

Conscious of their noble responsibility for the cause of world peace, the Communist Party, the government and people of the Soviet Union resolutely struggle to check and frustrate the imperialists' reckless nuclear arms buildup and new war provocation manoeuvres and guarantee world peace and security.

The Korean people fully support the peaceloving proposals and initiatives advanced by the Soviet party and government and voice firm solidarity with the Soviet people in the struggle for their realization.

Both the parties and peoples of Korea and the Soviet Union have long supported and cooperated closely with each other in the common struggle for the victory of the cause of socialism and communism.

The meeting and talks between the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and respected Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev last year were a historical event which has developed the traditional Korean-Soviet friendly and cooperative relations onto a new higher stage.

We will make all efforts, in the future, too, to further consolidate and develop the friendly and cooperative relations with the Soviet people.

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## FOREIGN S&amp;T DELEGATIONS ARRIVE, DEPART

SK280549 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0526 GMT 28 Apr 87

[Text] Pyongyang April 28 (KCNA)--A scientific and technological cooperation delegation of Czechoslovakia headed by Frantisek Brom, vice-chairman of the State Committee for the development of science and technology and investment, to the 27th meeting of the standing sub-committee for scientific and technological cooperation between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, a delegation of the Union of Architects of the German Democratic Republic headed by its vice-chairman Werner Schneidratus and Jan Nerland, regional advisor on marine pollution in Asia and Pacific of the International Maritime Organization, arrived in Pyongyang on April 27.

A Korean delegation headed by Yi Kon-il, director of the hydro-meteorological service, left Pyongyang on April 25 to attend the 10th congress of the World Meteorology Organization scheduled in Switzerland.

A delegation of the Chinese side to the Korea-China border river navigation cooperation committee arrived in Sinuiju on April 25 to attend the 26th meeting of the committee.

Jose Rafael Nunez Tenorio, professor and doctor of the Central University of Venezuela and director of the International Institute of the Chuche Idea, left here Saturday by air after attending the enlarged meeting of the third executive committee of the board of directors of the IJJI.

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CSO: 4100/182

THAI PRINCESS FETED, MEETS WITH PAK SONG-CHOL

SK090537 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0520 GMT 9 May 87

[Text] Pyongyang May 9 (KCNA)--The government of the DPRK arranged a banquet Friday at the Mansudae Assembly Hall in honour of the visiting Thai Princess Galyani Vadhana and her party.

Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea Ho Chong-suk spoke at the banquet.

She said the visit of her royal highness princess to Korea would mark an important milestone in further strengthening and developing the good friendly relations between Korea and Thailand.

Referring to the significant successes made by the Thai people in achieving the stability of the country and building national economy and natural culture, she said: We sincerely rejoice over the success made by the Thai people and wish them bigger progress and prosperity.

Princess Galyani Vadhana spoke next.

We think, she said, that our Korean visit would prove successful in keeping with our purpose and desire for further developing the Thai-DPRK relations.

She noted that the living standard of the Korean people is fairly high and education and economy are developed in Korea because the DPRK has maintained a consistent line.

Present there on invitation together with the princess and her party were Royal Thai Ambassador to Korea Tet Bunnak.

Vice-President Pak Song-chol and officials concerned were on hand.

On the same day Vice-President Pak Song-chol met and conversed with the princess and her party in a friendly atmosphere at the Mansudae Assembly Hall when the latter paid a courtesy call on him.

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CSO: 4100/187

NODONG SINMUN ON AFGHANISTAN REVOLUTION ANNIVERSARY

SK270544 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0533 GMT 27 Apr 87

[Text] Pyongyang April 27 (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN today carries an article on the 9th anniversary of the victory of the April revolution in Afghanistan.

Noting that the Afghan people embarked upon the road of revolutionary changes by the April 27 revolution in 1978, the signed article says:

Now, the Afghan Government and people are fighting to defend the gains of the April revolution and promote social progress.

The People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and the government proclaimed some time ago a line of national reconciliation for peace and stability of the country and have taken a series of steps to this end.

Najib Ullah, general secretary of the Central Committee of the PDPA, at a mass meeting, called upon the people to actively turn out in the building of a prosperous Afghanistan.

Strong are the bonds of friendship between Korea and Afghanistan. The two peoples have established friendly and cooperative relations and are developing them on the basis of the common idea of anti-imperialism, independence and non-alignment.

The Korean people believe that these friendly and cooperative relations will grow stronger and develop in the future.

The Korean people warmly congratulate the friendly Afghan people on the significant holiday and wish them greater success in their struggle for freedom, peace and social progress.

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CSO: 4100/182

## KIM IL-SONG SENDS MESSAGE ON CZECHOSLOVAK LIBERATION DAY

SK081527 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1514 GMT 8 May 87

[Text] Pyongyang May 8 (KCNA)--Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent a message of greetings on May 6 to Comrade Gustav Husak, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Communist Party and president of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, on the occasion of the 42nd anniversary of the liberation of Czechoslovakia, national day of her people.

The message says:

Under the leadership of the Czechoslovak Communist Party after the liberation, the Czechoslovak people have firmly defended the socialist system and converted their country into a socialist country stable in politics and developed in economy and culture, smashing all sorts of machinations of the imperialist and counterrevolutionary forces.

Today, the fraternal Czechoslovak people are energetically striving to carry out the decision of the 17th Congress of the CCP and expedite the socio-economic development.

The Korean people are sincerely rejoiced over the successes made by the Czechoslovak people and express full support to and firm solidarity with the government and people of your country in their just efforts to preserve peace and security in Europe and turn central Europe into a zone freed from nuclear and chemical weapons.

I am convinced that the traditional friendly and cooperative relations between our two parties, two countries and two peoples based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism will develop and strengthen in a more overall way.

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CSO: 4100/187

## DPRK DAILY MARKS ROMANIAN INDEPENDENCE ANNIVERSARY

SK081038 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1025 GMT 8 May 87

[Text] Pyongyang May 8 (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN today dedicates a signed article to the 110th anniversary of the independence of the Romanian state.

Noting that the prolonged history of the Romanian people is run through with their ceaseless struggle to defend their territory and sovereignty and build a paradise of peace and happiness, the paper says that May 9, 1877 is one of the significant days in the history of Romania.

The paper continues:

The anti-imperialist and anti-fascist revolution for social and national liberation on August 23, 1944 opened a road to realize a switch-over to the democratic and socialist revolutions and to the building of socialism in Romania.

The Ninth Congress of the Romanian Communist Party in July 1965 was a milestone which recorded a most proud page in the history of the Romanian people. Since then they have been able to struggle more successfully for the building of a multilaterally developed socialist society under the leadership of the Romanian Communist Party headed by respected Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu.

In the international relations Romania has consistently upheld the principle of complete equality, respect for national independence and sovereignty, non-interference in other's internal affairs and mutual benefit and the principle of giving up the use of strength and its threat and of respecting the right of the people of every country to decide by themselves their destiny without outside interference.

All the successes registered in Romania are the result of the correct leadership of the Communist Party headed by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and the fruition of the revolutionary enthusiasm and the creative ingenuity of the Romanian people closely rallied around the party.

The Korean people are convinced that the traditional friendship and unity between Korea and Romania will further develop in depth day by day in conformity with the spirit agreed upon at repeated meetings between the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and respected Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and under the greaty of friendship and cooperation between the two countries.

NODONG SINMUN ON TOGO'S INDEPENDENCE ANNIVERSARY

SK270546 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0538 GMT 27 Apr 87

[Text] Pyongyang April 27 (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN Monday dedicates a signed article to the 27th anniversary of the independence of Togo.

The paper says the independence of Togo was a fruition of the anti-colonial struggle of the Togolese people for restoring national dignity and sovereignty.

Noting that the Togolese people have carved out the road of building a new society after the independence, the paper says:

Now the Togolese people, under the correct leadership of President Gnassingbe Eyadema, are making active efforts to strengthen national unity and implement the decisions of the fourth congress of the Togolese People's Rally.

Non-alignment, peace and friendship are a principle maintained by Togo in the external relations. On this basis, Togo is developing friendly and cooperative relations with other countries and striving for the complete liberation of Africa and its unity.

The Korean people express full support to and solidarity with the Togolese people in their just struggle.

The relations of friendship and cooperation between Korea and Togo are favourably developing day by day through a common struggle for sovereignty, independence and non-alignment.

Believing that the friendly bonds and cooperative relations between the two peoples would grow stronger and develop in the future, we sincerely wish the Togolese people greater success in their endeavours for the independent development of the country.

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## SEOUL ACADEMIC, RELIGIOUS GROUPS' ANTI-CHON STAND REPORTED

## Seoul Students Stage Demonstration

SK070450 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0440 GMT 7 May 87

[Text] Pyongyang May 7 (KCNA)--More than 3,000 students in Seoul held an anti-"government" demonstration on streets Tuesday night, braving the suppression by riot police, according to a report. The demonstration timed to coincide with a procession which was being held by Buddhists as a Buddhist celebration on Lunar April 8.

About 3,000 students swarmed to the head of a lantern procession of 50,000 Buddhists marching through the city. The students yelled "down with military dictatorship" and "Chon Tu-hwan, step down" as they waved anti-"government" placards and banners.

They also sang songs calling for democracy and chanted slogans lashing out at the United States for supporting the fascist clique.

The riot police who had been waiting in the crowd from early evening frantically rushed in. But, not yielding to this, the students continued to march along a long street of Seoul with Buddhists.

The fascist clique, exasperated, mobilized even special martial arts squads to separate the students from the column of the Buddhists. They kicked and stamped upon the students in back streets after dragging them away from the march. When students still left in the march sat down on the road, police indiscriminately assaulted them and walked off many of them.

At night that day over 1,000 students of Koryo University held a sit-in protest against the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique's scheme for long-term office.

## Professors' Antigovernment Statements

SK091523 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1458 GMT 9 May 87

[Text] Pyongyang May 9 (KCNA)--University professors in Seoul issued statements rejecting the traitor Chon Tu-hwan's "special announcement" and pressing for the institution of a democratic constitution, according to a report.

Forty-two professors of "Hansin University" on May 4 issued a statement under the title "Our View on the Present Situation and the April 13 Argument," which said:

The desire of people to establish a democratic regime and the efforts of a great many people to enjoy a life worth living have now been brought to naught by the "April 13 important decision."

Saying the constitutional debate is not a reflection of the interests of any specific political party but a "manifestation of the people's will toward democracy," the statement contended that the constitutional revision should be "decided on the direction desired by the people."

On the same day, 33 professors at the University of Foreign Studies in Seoul published a statement headlined "Our View for Genuine Democracy."

In the statement they said: "Institution of a democratic constitution based on agreement of the people is the only royal road to genuine democracy desired by us." The authorities' "step of shelving constitutional revision" for an unjustifiable reason is a "great disappointment to the people," they declared.

#### NODONG SINMUN Denouncement

SK100849 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0841 GMT 10 May 87

[Text] Pyongyang May 10 (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN today in a signed commentary denounces the Chon Tu-hwan military junta for having searched by surprise 103 universities all over South Korea Wednesday night to round up more than 2,500 students on charges of the so-called "security offence" and seized over 2,800 pieces of articles for demonstrations.

The reckless fascist offensive against the campus reveals once again the brutal nature of the Chon Tu-hwan military junta and its desperate scheme to maintain and prolong the military fascist dictatorship, the commentary notes, and says:

The Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique's scorched-earth offensive against campus and rowdiness in society as a whole are a dastardly political suppression by the "power" robber and an unpardonable reactionary offensive to block the advance of the ever mounting mass struggle of the patriotic and democratic forces and realize the plot for his reassumption of power.

The Chon Tu-hwan military junta carried out a wholesale search of universities and colleges throughout South Korea and arrested students, brandishing blood-stained bayonets.

This is a shameless suppression aimed at preventing all parts of South Korea from being enveloped in flames of the anti-U.S., anti-dictatorship struggle by blocking in advance the struggle of students who are always a vanguard force in struggle.



With no violence can they bring the situation under control.

The Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique must stop at once the brutal bayonet suppression of the patriotic and democratic forces.

#### Chon Clique Continues Repression

SK111032 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1016 GMT 11 May 87

[Text] Pyongyang May 11 (KCNA)--The Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique arrested more than 600 students who had participated in an anti-"government" demonstration on the threshold of the seventh anniversary of the Kwangju popular uprising.

More than 5,200 students from 25 universities and colleges in Seoul and local areas rose in a protest struggle on May 7 in demand of the resumption of the constitutional debate. Upset by this, the fascist clique took the outrageous action, threatening that "it would harshly counter students' anti-'government' demonstration."

On May 8 the fascist clique blacklisted more than 300 students who played a leading part in demonstrations and instructed the puppet police to immediately round up 92 wanted students of them and closely watch movements of the rest.

This suppressive step was reportedly taken to prevent students from staging demonstrations in touch with opposition organizations and workers.

On the night of May 9, the puppet clique had more than 700 policemen make surprise raids on Seoul, Koryo, Yonsei and 12 other universities in Seoul and Chonnam University and seize nearly 2,000 pieces of propaganda materials, placards, pamphlets and other articles for demonstration.

#### Clergymen Continue Hunger Strike

SK070500 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0448 GMT 7 May 87

[Text] Pyongyang May 7 (KCNA)--Forty Presbyterian Christian ministers continued a hunger strike for the third consecutive day Wednesday in protest against the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique's scheme for long-term office, according to a report. They are staging the hunger strike with 130 Roman Catholic priests.

The ministers said in a statement on May 6 that they were on hunger strike to protest against traitor Chon Tu-hwan's "special announcement" and to signal support for students who had burnt themselves to death in calling for democracy.

Church officials said more than 250 Catholic priests and Protestant ministers have taken part in hunger strikes, sit-ins and other protests against Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique's ban on constitutional reform.

Meanwhile, 55 professors issued that day a separate statement demanding constitutional amendment. This brings to 460 the number of professors who have denounced Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique's decision to halt debate on the issue, says a foreign press report.

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## BRIEFS

TANZANIAN INDEPENDENCE ANNIVERSARY--Pyongyang April 26 (KCNA)--Papers today dedicate signed articles to the 23rd anniversary of the proclamation of the United Republic of Tanzania. In the past period after the founding of the United Republic, the Tanzanian people have made an advance along a road of progress following the correct leadership of the Tanzanian Revolutionary Party, under the banner of "Arusha Declaration" and the slogan of socialism and self-reliance, NODONG SINMUN says, and continues: Tanzania pursues a non-aligned policy and, as an African frontline state, extends positive support to the resolute struggle of the South African and Namibian peoples against the South African racists' aggressive moves and for freedom and liberation. The international position of the United Republic of Tanzania is rising day by day. The Korean visit by President Ali Hassan Mwinyi in March marked an important occasion in developing the friendship between the two countries to a new higher stage. MINJU CHOSON says the Korean people express firm solidarity with the frontline states including Tanzania and the entire African peoples in the struggle to liquidate colonialism and racism and achieve the complete liberation of southern Africa. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0824 GMT 26 Apr 87 SK] /6662

TOGOLESE INDEPENDENCE ANNIVERSARY--Pyongyang April 27 (KCNA)--Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent a message of greetings on April 25 to Gnassingbe Eyadema, president-founder of the Togolese People's Rally and president of the Republic of Togo, on the occasion of the 27th anniversary of the independence of Togo. The message notes that since their liberation from the colonial rule the Togolese people under the correct leadership of President Gnassingbe Eyadema have made a big advance in their endeavours to achieve the country's political stability and national unity and build a new prosperous Togo. The message sincerely wishes President Gnassingbe Eyadema and the Togolese people greater success in the struggle for the independent development of the country and the complete liberation of Africa and expresses the belief that the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries will grow stronger and develop in the future. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0458 GMT 27 Apr 87 SK] /6662

YI CHONG-OK, DELEGATION DEPART FOR UGANDA--Pyongyang May 6 (KCNA)--A government delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea headed by Vice-President Yi Chong-ok left here for Uganda today by plane. It was seen off at the airport by Vice-President Pak Song-chol, Minister of External Economic Affairs Chong Song-nam, socialist Ethiopian Ambassador to Korea Fisseha Geda and Minister-Counsellor of the Soviet Embassy in Pyongyang Boris Morozov. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1059 GMT 6 May 87 SK] /6091

YI JUN-MO MEETS SOVIET FISHERIES GROUP--Pyongyang May 7 (KCNA)--Yi Kun-mo, premier of the Administration Council, met the delegation of the USSR Ministry of Fisheries headed by Minister Nikolay Kotlyar at the Mansudae Assembly Hall on May 6 and conversed with it in a friendly atmosphere. On hand were Chairman of the DPRK Fisheries Commission Choe Pok-yon and Soviet Ambassador to Korea Nikolay Shubnikov. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0439 GMT 7 May 87 SK] /6091

COMMERCE MINISTRY AGREEMENT WITH HUNGARY--Pyongyang May 8 (KCNA)--A 1987-90 agreement on economic, scientific and technological cooperation between the Ministry of Commerce of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Ministry of Internal Trade of the Hungarian People's Republic was signed in Pyongyang on May 7. It was signed by Minister of Commerce Han Chang-kun and Minister of Internal Trade of Hungary Juhar Zoltan. That day a 1987 protocol on the exchange of commodities was signed between the ministries. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0456 GMT 8 May 87 SK] /6091

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